

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1926 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Twenty Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 73

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FRANCE SEEKS LEVANT PEACE BY SIGNING PACT

British Protests Expected to
Prove Unfounded When
Treaty Is Published

STRESS LAID ON NEUTRALITY CLAUSE

Fixation of Points on the
Syrian Frontier Said to
Be of Minor Interest

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 20—Details of the convention signed at Angora between Henry de Jouvenel and Tewlik Rushdi are not available from official sources, but it is declared that when they are known the British protests against the agreement, which is regarded as inimical to British interests in the Near East, will be shown to be unfounded.

Without pronouncing on this matter it is certain that the possible utilization of the Bagdad railway in Syrian territory for Turkish military purposes and the general rectification of frontiers, with the privileges accorded the Turkish population in the regions of Alexandretta and Aleppo, would, if confirmed, constitute important additions to the Angora Treaty of 1921, which was also the work of the Briand Ministry.

Clauses on Neutrality

Here stress is laid on the clauses concerning neutrality, neighborliness and friendship. But even these words, excellent in themselves, may have an unfortunate meaning at the moment when the Mosul dispute places Asia Minor under a vague menace of grave difficulties.

It is asserted by M. Volonte that it is impossible to believe that M. de Jouvenel, whose ideas—international and pacific—are well known in London, can have done anything which is hostile to the policy of the Foreign Office. On the contrary, France is serving the cause of peace in the Levant.

The Matin points out that it cannot be a question of definite signature, but merely of a document being submitted not only to the French Government, but also to the League of Nations—because it is between Turkey and a mandatory power. If the Bagdad railway, which is partly in Turkish and partly in Syrian territory, were neutralized, the railway, in case of a conflict, could not be utilized, and if there was discussion concerning its utilization arbitration would have to be sought.

It is in this sense that M. de Jouvenel has conducted the negotiations. Whether they have been successful can only be ascertained by an examination of the text. The fixation of points on the frontier is of minor interest. The town of Killis is Syrian, and its attribution is not debated. It was the surrounding villages which were claimed by Turkey and a compromise found.

It is hardly necessary to repeat that unofficial news of the Near East must be accepted with reserve. M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain promised to work in harmony on the Near East and M. de Jouvenel consulted the British authorities before taking up his post.

M. de Jouvenel's journey to London was sent to inaugurate a conference Franco-British Oriental policy, and it is difficult to suppose that his intentions have changed at the time when France has not been of British friendship if a Syrian settlement is to be effected, and Great Britain needs French friendship with Mosul still ready to blaze up.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Book Theory Proved Practical By Man Who Builds His Profits On High Wages With Low Prices

TO REDUCE the traditional business cycle, with its recurring depressions, to a straight line of prosperity, is a persistent problem of equal concern to wage earner and employer. Comes a practical manufacturer, Henry Ford, and a theoretical book, "Profits," generally agreeing in an open secret—conceded but difficult to apply—that higher wages and lower prices offer an answer.

Mr. Ford is not only lately quoted as saying that lower prices and higher wages are the way to prosperity, but he speaks with the authority of having successfully practiced what he preaches. The maker of the ubiquitous automobile further declares that "skillful management can always find ways of increasing wages," and the efficiency with which he has proved this doctrine enabled him to contribute the largest income tax to the United States Government last year. Mr. Ford has consistently practiced this theory since he first started the business world by establishing a \$5 a day minimum wage.

Probably the acid test came when it was reported that he had a large surplus of cars and would be forced to sell them at a loss. Mr. Ford has consistently practiced this theory since he first started the business world by establishing a \$5 a day minimum wage. And what did Mr. Ford do? Instead of curtailment and stagnation he slashed prices paid high wages, and came through successfully. Today he is able to reiterate his theory with greater vigor and authority than ever.

Buyers of goods with their pockets well lined with money to use for that purpose are, as economists agree, the great essential to prosperity. To attain this end, says Mr. Ford, "it is good business always to raise wages and never lower them. Higher wages and lower prices mean greater power—more customers."

Buyers of goods with their pockets well lined with money to use for that purpose are, as economists agree, the great essential to prosperity. To attain this end, says Mr. Ford, "it is good business always to raise wages and never lower them. Higher wages and lower prices mean greater power—more customers."

Continued business prosperity is conditioned upon the flow of money in the form of wages that are used to consume goods. This flow runs fairly freely and evenly unless some factor, oftentimes fear of superabundance and curtailment, interferes.

Thus, as Mr. Ford practically points out, the basic need in maintaining uninterrupted prosperity is to facilitate the exchange of goods between producer and consumer.

The wants of society, as differentiated from the needs, are for practical purposes virtually unlimited. While the productive capacity of American industry is already far in excess of the actual demands. And hence comes the issue of profits which exercise a tremendous influence if not control over the great machinery of business. Profits constitute a vital factor in increasing or decreasing the need of money between producer and consumer. Whether the needs of the wants of society will be nearly unlimited, he is as inarticulate as a marble statue unless he has the money to make himself speak. There's where money talks! Excess profits which go to increase production aid only one side of the equation; greater production is made possible, but potential consumption is lessened.

Profits in themselves, according to the substance of recent published in

the League of Nations

is that it is hardly necessary to repeat that unofficial news of the Near East must be accepted with reserve. M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain promised to work in harmony on the Near East and M. de Jouvenel consulted the British authorities before taking up his post.

M. de Jouvenel's journey to London was sent to inaugurate a conference Franco-British Oriental policy, and it is difficult to suppose that his intentions have changed at the time when France has not been of British friendship if a Syrian settlement is to be effected, and Great Britain needs French friendship with Mosul still ready to blaze up.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

1,000,000,000,000,000,
YEARS HENCE—POUF!
WORLD SNUFFS OUT

University of Chicago Professor Explains Plainly Just What Will Happen

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prof. F. Moulton of the University of Chicago has fixed the date of the end of the world. But there is no immediate cause for alarm.

You may figure it out yourself, he says, like this:

The earth is 2,000,000,000 years old.

The average life of such a planet is 1,000 times 1,000,000 times 1,000,000 years or 1,000,000,000,000,000 (one quadrillion) years. So it will go on whirling on its orbit for another 500,000 times as long as it has already whirled.

And when that time comes, the sun will get too close to this planet and pout, that will be all. Just like the snuffing out of a candle, it will be permanent and be destroyed.

Discussing the universe before a group of students, Professor Moulton pictured it as a vast space, 30,000 light years from tip to bottom, and 200,000 light years from end to end, a watch-like disk. Light speeds are based on the traveling speed of light, 186,000 miles a second.

The position of France, as indicated in Geneva, is that it considers international co-operation may best be advanced by allowing Poland itself to defend Polish interests in the League Council in possible clashes with Germany. Since British opinion is described as overwhelmingly opposed to the creation of new permanent seats in the Council besides that for Germany, it is understood in League circles that the governments of London, Paris and Berlin are actively carrying on discussions in an effort to reach an agreement.

The maintenance of good neighborly relations and reciprocal neutrality to be observed in all circumstances.

A convention for the extradition of criminals.

Collaboration with a view to repressing brigandage and contraband.

A protocol concerning the demarcation of frontiers.

A clause regarding military and commercial transport facilities.

The question of the Turco-Syrian frontier have been solved with great advantages to Turkey. The railway station at Payas and the township of Killis and some surrounding villages all have been ceded to Turkey and the railway line, which at present forms the actual frontier, also becomes Turkish.

M. de Jouvenel returned to Syria today.

**Turco-Syrian Frontier
Advantages Go to Angora**

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20—A telegram from Angora, which arrived during last night, announces the signature by M. de Jouvenel and Tewlik Rushdi Bey of an accord which constitutes a solution of problems pertaining to the Turco-Syrian frontier. The essential points of the agreement are:

The maintenance of good neighborly relations and reciprocal neutrality to be observed in all circumstances.

A convention for the extradition of criminals.

Collaboration with a view to repressing brigandage and contraband.

A protocol concerning the demarcation of frontiers.

A clause regarding military and commercial transport facilities.

The question of the Turco-Syrian frontier have been solved with great advantages to Turkey. The railway station at Payas and the township of Killis and some surrounding villages all have been ceded to Turkey and the railway line, which at present forms the actual frontier, also becomes Turkish.

M. de Jouvenel returned to Syria today.

**Women Seek to Abolish
First Page Crime News**

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Galveston club women have petitioned the local newspaper to eliminate crime and scandal news and pictures relating thereto from the front pages. The appeal has been submitted by president of every woman's organization on Galveston Island. According to the petition, "sensational stories, crime news, and the pictures illustrating them, and the importance given these items, tend to corrupt the minds and morals of our youth." It is suggested that crime and scandal items be assembled on an inside sheet.

**She Had a
Man
For a
Boss**

**in an advertising house. But,
as usual, ability and desire
to succeed could not be kept
down.**

**Now
SHE
Bosses
Several
Men**

**How Miss Knauss blazed
her own trail to business suc-
cess will be related**

**Tuesday's
MONITOR**

FARM SURPLUS BILLS IN HOUSE FACE CONTESTS

Grange Endorses Dickinson
Plan—Another Haugen
Measure Forecast

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Indications have become more definitely apparent that the Dickinson bill to deal with the farm surplus problem will, in its present form, encounter rough going in the House Agricultural Committee.

It was disclosed that the executive committee of the National Grange was in complete accord on the measure, and that William A. Oldfield, Representative from Arkansas, the Democratic whip and chairman of his party's congressional campaign committee, had introduced a bill for farm relief somewhat similar to one recently presented in the Senate by Joseph T. Robinson, Senator from Arkansas, and Democratic floor leader.

The bills sponsored by the two Democrats differ from the Dickinson measure as to the method of disposing of the farm produce surplus.

Differing Views

Meanwhile Gilbert N. Haugen (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, has been busily engaged at his office in recent weeks, and his friends expect him to present a bill of his own as a substitute for the Dickinson measure.

The Grange's executive committee is in agreement on the provision of the Dickinson bill for a federal farm board, but the members are not unanimous in their views regarding other proposals of the measure.

The Grange's executive committee is in agreement on the provision of the Dickinson bill for a federal farm board, but the members are not unanimous in their views regarding other proposals of the measure.

The committee, which is in conference here, called during the day on William M. Jardine, Secretary of State, and apprehends that England will let Germany down in this matter. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from sources in close touch with high quarters at the Wilhelmstrasse that the Wilhelmstrasse is under the impression that Germany will not be compelled by force to give an attitude on the powers belonging to the Council and not opposed to Poland's admission and negotiate with it.

Once more the possibility is being discussed here of concessions in the Rhineland being offered to the Reich in compensation for Germany's acquiescence in granting a seat to Poland on the League Council, but unless these concessions are very far-reaching and including the shortening of the period of occupation with definitely fixed dates for evacuation such offers will not avail, and even if they are far-reaching, it would be difficult to swing the German parties round to accept this new situation.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, manifested a certain pessimism at the meeting of the Reichstag Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, at which the chairman of that committee is understood to have stated all parties were represented except the League of Nations.

Mr. Oldfield explained that his bill also incorporated some provisions of one sponsored by Marion Jones (D.), Representative from Texas, which would call for the payment of bounties to farmers' co-operative associations out of customs receipts on import duties.

Various Plans

Introduction of the Oldfield measure was taken to mean that Democrats on the agricultural committee would be inclined to support this bill rather than the Dickinson proposal, or at least insist upon a compromise measure.

The Robinson bill was based on the so-called Vrooman plan for farm relief. It would provide for the establishment of a farmers' export corporation and authorize an advance of \$200,000,000 to that corporation by the Government. This loan would be safeguarded by sound commercial security and the corporation would help finance foreign purchases of American products.

Mr. Oldfield explained that his bill also incorporated some provisions of one sponsored by Marion Jones (D.), Representative from Texas, which would call for the payment of bounties to farmers' co-operative associations out of customs receipts on import duties.

**GERMAN CHANCELLOR
EXPRESSES OPTIMISM**

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 20—Dr. Hans Luther, the German Chancellor, made another reassuring speech yesterday before the Reichstag's budget committee on the economic situation. He said that now the stability of German currency was secured, foreign loans were being granted and German industry cleaned of inflation, the Government should shape its political course according to the necessities of German economy.

While in restoring the stability of the currency, the Reich was compelled to use the utmost caution. Dr. Luther continued, it should commence its endeavors for assisting the recuperation of industry. The Government, the Chancellor added, has the courage to adapt itself to a normal budget and to economic conditions.

General

Farm Surplus Bills Face Contests. 1
French Treaty With Turks Has
Peaks in View. 1
Rheinland Disputed Over Chamber
Trade Aviation Policy Praised. 1
Tax Bill Set for 1926. 1
Liberal Split More Evident. 1
British Taking Less Morphine. 1
World News in Brief. 1
Loans and Arms' Links Debated. 1
Swedes' Central Souvenirs. 1
Kings' Large Show Exports. 1
Shipping Becomes Less. 1
Congress to Hear N. E. A. Plea for
Canadian Smuggling Investigating
Committee Continues. 1
Greece's Reception Monday. 1
Students Oppose Begging Rides. 1

Financial

Stock Market Irregular Today. 1
New York Stocks and Bonds. 1
New York Curb. 1
Week of Irregularity in Stocks. 1
Stock Market Range for the Week. 1
Selling Sets Down Recent Price. 1

Sports

United States Indoor Tennis. 1
M. V. Conference Basketball. 1
Oregon Wins Northern Title. 1
United States Racquets. 1

Features

What They Are Saying. 1
A Paris Causette. 1
Laugh and the World Laughs With
You. 1
Progress in the Church. 1
The Home Forum. 1
Books Through Right Education. 1
Art News and Comment. 1
Book Reviews and Literary News. 1
The Children's Page. 1
Editorials. 1
Letters to the Editor. 1
Society News. 1
Tuesday's Monitor. 1
Editorials. 1
Letters to the Editor. 1
Society News. 1
Tuesday's Monitor. 1

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926
Local

Westman President Favors Fine Arts
Course. 1
Maine Pilgrims on Way Home. 1
Plans for Hotel Men's Exposition. 1
Real Estate of Florida and Cape Cod
Comes to an End. 1
Tufts Building to Cost \$200,000. 1
New Cat Savers at Boston Show. 1
National Shrine of Our Lady. 1
Senate Butler Upholds 48-Hour
Labor Law. 1
Greece's Reception Monday. 1
Students Oppose Begging Rides. 1

General

Farm Surplus Bills Face Contests. 1
French Treaty With Turks Has
Peaks in View. 1
Rheinland Disputed Over Chamber
Trade Aviation Policy Praised. 1
Tax Bill Set for 1926. 1
Liberal Split More Evident. 1
British Taking Less Morphine. 1
World News in Brief. 1
Loans and Arms' Links Debated. 1
Swedes' Central Souvenirs. 1
Kings' Large Show Exports. 1
Shipping Becomes Less. 1
Congress to Hear N. E. A. Plea for
Canadian Smuggling Investigating
Committee Continues. 1
Greece's Outlook Bright. 1

<p

WESLEYAN PRESIDENT FAVORS NEW EMPHASIS ON FINE ARTS

Tells New England Alumni Club of Gradual Reapportionment of Curriculum Values—Cites Success of Test Course in Music Appreciation

Reapportionment of curriculum values, new emphasis placed on the arts, greater attention paid to the doctrine of interest, with the continued inclusion of intellectually disciplined. "The shafts" are to be a never part of the best tradition in liberal education, were outlined by Dr. James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, last evening, speaking before the annual dinner meeting of its New England Alumni Club at the Hotel Vendome.

Other speakers were Judge Robert F. Raymond of Newton Centre, who traced some history of the University Glee Club, and paid tribute to the success of its present members in winning the recent intercollegiate glee club contest. Sam Hill, football coach and formerly a player for Illinois State, discussed football in its relation to college of the type of Wesleyan, expressing his gratification that, for the first time in several years, Wesleyan had this year been able to win from its traditional opponent, Williams College.

It is well known that Dr. McConaughy would like to see in all colleges a restoration of specialized study in the classics, in ancient history and in classical art. He recognizes the prevailing mediocrity of college salaries as a deterrent to the obtaining of more prominent men in



Keystone View Co.
DR. JAMES LUKENS MC CONAUGHEY
President of Wesleyan University

EVENTS TONIGHT

Illustrated lecture, "Wild Animals at Home," by Col. Philip Moore, U. S. A., Boston Square and Compass Club, 8:15. Lecture on race records, 8:15. August Claessens of New York City, Socialist Party Hall, 24 Essex Street, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Theaters

Coste's Square—"Able Irish Rose," 8:15.

Copley—"John Bull's Other Island," 8:15.

Hollis—"The Poor Nut," 8:15.

Keith's—Vaudville, 8:15.

Pratt—"Hodge, in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:15.

Repertory—"Loyalties," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Is That So," 8:15.

Playbills

Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Lincoln-Washington celebration, Women's Republican Club, address by Mayor, 46 Beacon Street, 3.

Address, "Palestine's New Message," by Maurice Stuckey, Ford Hall Forum, 7:30.

Compton, Boston Square and Compass Club, 44 Beacon Street, 4 to 6.

Lecture, "The Folk Song in the Concert Hall," by John Tasker Howard, Boston Public Library, 8:15.

Lecture, "Stories," by Mrs. B. F. Correll, Cambridge Museum for Children, 5 Jarvis Street, 2 to 3:30.

Concert by the flute players' club, Boston Art Club, 3:30.

Musical

Symphony Hall—Randall Hayes, 3:30.

Shaw Street Theater—People's Symphony, 3:30.

Public Library Lecture Hall—Lenox String Quartet.

EVENTS MONDAY

Illustrated lecture, "George Washington, the Man, and the Man of Service," by Thomas Savage, Clay, Boston Square and Compass Club, auditorium, conclusion of dinner, 6:30.

McConaughy, Haskins, and Mrs. Association convention and exhibition, Mechanics Building, continues through Tuesday.

Program of activities of members of Perkins Institution, Howe Building, Watertown, 2:30.

Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, exhibit of boys' and girls' drawings from the Children's Art Center, through Friday.

Symphony Hall—International Music Festival, 3: Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Private view of exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Aristide Mailol, Evans Gallery, open to annual subscribers, 2:30 to 5.

Private view of paintings and water colors by Charles H. Woodbury at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, 4 to 6, continues through Saturday, March 6.

Address, "What Is Worth While in Life," by Dr. John W. White, 11th Annual Meeting of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburndale, Advertising Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by the Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10. Six months, \$5. Three months, \$2.50; one month, 50c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage is provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 2, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

W. J. ODOM R. W. GILLIAM, JR.

Odom & Gilliam

Hardware and Paints

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

The Big Cash Store

R. A. HENDERSON & SON
Proprietors

Everything for Man and Beast

Groceries, Grain, Feed,
Provisions, and Flour.

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

FORT MYERS Book Store

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

"From the best that's made to the cheapest that's good"

104-106 HENDRY STREET

Canoes Johnson Outboard Motors

J. R. PARKER COMPANY, INC.

Hardware—Sporting Goods
China, Glassware, Household Utensils,
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc.

Pythian Building, Fort Myers, Florida

Evans-Park Co., Inc.

Ready-to-Wear
and Piece Goods

122 First Street Phone 364

FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Tells New England Alumni Club of Gradual Reapportionment of Curriculum Values—Cites Success of Test Course in Music Appreciation

operations considerably, and the number of unemployed in the Ruhr district especially is increasing daily. The Krupp works at Essen has reduced the number of its workmen from 42,000 to 20,000, and half of these are only working a few days a week. Three thousand men have been dismissed by the Thyssen mines, and other firms have taken similar measures.

BALTIMORE SURVEYS LIBRARY FACILITIES

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20 (Special)

—A survey of Baltimore Library facilities and needs is being made by Samuel H. Rankin of the Grand Rapids Public Library staff for the Enoch Pratt Library trustees of Baltimore. The trustees are seeking a librarian, and have decided to get a complete report on the whole situation before acting on any proposed names.

Music Appreciation

In an interview, it was learned that it is Dr. McConaughy's specific ambition to give music and the arts a significance that they have not hitherto had in the Wesleyan program. This year, for the first time, a course is offered in the history and

WOMEN WINNING IN NEW FIELDS

St. Louis Exhibits Prove Continued Advance in Successful Enterprise

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 20 (Special)

—A woman who can "take down" a complicated automobile motor and put it together again, and without leaving any of the mechanical parts on the floor, has proved to be an interesting attraction at the Woman's National Exposition at the Coliseum. The feat is performed by Miss Rosamund Troedel, an engineer in the service of a motor car manufacturer. Her demonstration, one of the many unique features of the exposition, shows one of the novel fields that has been opened up to women in recent years.

The woman cotton grower not only shows cotton from her plantation, but vast bolts of gingham and other cotton goods made in the South from her raw material. Another woman, Mrs. Flora M. Carter of Mercedes, Tex., shows the result of citrus-growing operations which she conducts herself.

Political Rallies Held

Women of the two major political parties held the center of the stage two nights during the exposition. The Republican women's rally was full of sparkle and enthusiasm, under direction of the following women: Mrs. Louis H. Burlingham, chairman; Mrs. W. R. Haight, Mrs. Charles H. Ellis, Mrs. O. L. Ledman, Mrs. Celeste T. Blesse, Mrs. Frank P. Hays, Miss Lenore Kramer, Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, Mrs. Elizabeth Wooster, Miss Sophie McCord, Mrs. William T. Nardin, Mrs. George P. Tillman, Mrs. Alice Curtis Moyer-Wing.

Missouri is a Republican state and St. Louis under a Republican régime. There are therefore declared to be more organization women among the Republicans. The Democratic women, not having a president, governor and mayor of their own party, turned to music and oratory that brought out the fine points of the Wilsons and other Democratic Administrations.

There is about the Democratic camp, however, a feature of great charm. Many young women of southern families are garbed in the costume of the 'sixties and every afternoon and evening pass among the crowds and obtain memberships, with a metal "souvenir" token included, to the Stone Mountain Memorial Association. They have won substantial support.

Alida Georgia Memorial

A special feature of the Democratic program is an illustrated explanation of the present progress of this great piece of sculpture in Georgia, with a particular urge that it be brought to completion as the greatest thing of the kind ever undertaken by any country. It is an interesting fact that the subscribers to these memberships are not among the Democratic alone. Quite a number of persons of other parties are glad to yield to the appeals of the young women in their quaint and beautiful garb of the old days.

One of the interesting women here is Helen Fraser of London. She in turn is much interested in what she is seeing. It is her opinion that the simpler political system of England makes women's participation there much easier than in the United States and while she sees only a bright future for American women in public life, she frankly warns against too much materialism regaining the balance of the same court.

In 1924 and again in 1925 the same plaintiffs, as followers of Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, a former member of The Mother Church, began two other suits of a similar kind, which also failed.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

He thought students were not in any wise as dilettante as they were, say, a decade ago. He blocked in, and called "a dream of mine" a plan for an arrangement at Wesleyan wherein an interintellectual leader might be surrounded with such appurtenances as would enable them to their fullest power.

LIBERAL SPLIT MORE EVIDENT

Party Conference Throws
Into Light Existence of
Internal Differences

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, in his toilsome search for a party cry holding the prospect of bringing him and his party back to power, has had but little more success with his much-advertised land policy than he did with his previous efforts, dealing with coal and an electrical power scheme.

The Liberal convention, made up of Liberal delegates from the whole country, which has been sitting this week in an attempt to draw up a policy on which the whole party might agree, has done little more than throw into strong light the internal conflicts of the party, which were already apparent when Sir Alfred Mond seceded from the Liberal Party over the same question recently and went over to the Conservative ranks.

It has also been brought out that the divergencies of opinion over the land policy are not confined to the land and file, but affect equally the leaders of Sir Walther Runciman, William Pirrie and Sir Donald Maclean. Several heated scenes between the leaders, arising out of these divergencies, have occurred in the course of the proceedings.

While the convention was able to agree on minor matters, such as living wage for laborers and better housing conditions, when it came to the important land policy, in order to avoid an open split, Mr. Lloyd George had to be content with a compromise greatly differing from his original land proposals.

Nevertheless, the former Premier remains optimistic. He declared at the meeting that the Liberals would give a "surprise" to the country. His only fear was that they would not have enough time before the struggle came.

"If you can keep the present government in office without doing too much mischief for about a couple of years," he said, "I believe you will get a reaction against the government, reaction against Toryism and reaction against extreme Socialism."

Further Liberal Secessions
LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Misfortune continues to dog the Liberal Party, with further secessions of prominent figures announced and reported. Commander Hilton Young, objecting to Mr. Lloyd George's land policy as socialistic, has broken loose from the party and will henceforth sit in the House of Commons as an independent member. He has been the leader of the Right Wing Liberals, and, although he does not intend to join the Conservatives, his loss to the party is serious.

The Liverpool Daily Courier says: "The Liverpool Daily Courier says

that five other Liberals who have figured prominently in the party have signified their desire to join the Conservatives. They are Sir Max Muspratt, Lady Muspratt, Mrs. F. C. Wilson, J. M. Griffiths, and Edward West, all members of the Liverpool City Council.

What They are saying.

RABBI LEVI: "Whatever kills selfishness is apt to kill fear."

VICTOR M. CUTTER: "The United States has never had enough internationally minded men."

REPRESENTATIVE SUMMERS: "Wife beating and abuse of little children have almost disappeared in America and that is worth more than prohibition has ever cost."

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: "The lives and livelihood of the people must be the first consideration in the use made of the land."

LORD BALFOUR: "No one can make a rich man poor without making the poor poorer."

DR. E. L. SUTHERLAND: "The wonder to me is that so many border-line offenders do not submit their cases to the national exhibitions of the country because the juries and the directors will not allow them to be admitted."

SPAIN ORGANIZING NEW AIR SERVICE

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—Schulte Frohlinde, chief director of the Italian branch of the German Dornier Metal Airplanes Company, has arrived here to organize a regular mail and passenger service between Spain and the Americas.

Herr Frohlinde supervised the construction of the seaplane used by Commander Franco in his recent flight from Spain to Argentina. He says the seaplane to be used in the proposed Spain-America air service will exceed in size Franco's "Plus Ultra." Franco's great feat is still gripping Spain. The latest proposal is to print bank notes and postal stamps to commemorate the flight.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—A complaint charging Brazil and Oppenheimer Inc. of New York City, with misleading the purchasing public by designating a mercerized cotton fabric as "silkette" has been dismissed by the federal trade commission on the promise that when the word "silkette" was used it would be accompanied by words clearly indicating that the fabric was made of cotton.

Paris (AP)—Art treasures of the Luxembourg Museum will have been wholly exchanged and in due time transferred to the Louvre by the time American tourists arrive in Paris this spring. The Luxembourg is supposed to contain the best work of contemporary living artists. The Renoirs, Manets, Monets and Pissarros, belonging to the special Caillebotte bequest, will be retained.

Alford, England (AP)—So few young men are becoming blacksmiths that the trade is faced with extinction. Of 163 blacksmiths in this section of England only nine have apprentices. English wheelwrights and saddlers find difficulty in obtaining young men to carry on their craft.

New York (AP)—Prince and Princess Obolensky, the latter the former Miss Alice Muriel Astor, who have sailed for Europe on the Aquitania, plan to return to this country next fall and build a permanent residence at Rhinebeck, N. Y. In a deed filed in the Dutchess County clerk's office, Vincent Astor transferred to his sister, the Princess Obolensky, 99 acres as the site for a summer home. The property is reported to be worth about \$30,000.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (AP)—A new dormitory which will house 140 students and will cost about \$400,000 has been authorized by the trustees of Vassar College. The building will be completed in September, 1927.

The Elizabeth Candy Shops

116 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass.

105 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolate & Bon Bon Caramels

80c, 90c & \$1.00 per lb. 7c lb.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream sodas, sundaes, etc.

MAIL ORDERS

REAL ESTATE OF FLORIDA AND CAPE COD COMPARED

Investors Warned to Buy Only in Soundly Financed and Well-Planned Developments—F. W. Norris Forecasts Price Accretions on Cape

Florida and Cape Cod have much in common, offering to the American public the opportunity to live in the beautiful country of Cape Cod during the summer and spend the winter months in Florida, is the view expressed by Forris W. Norris of Cambridge, president of the F. W. Norris Real Estate Company, Inc., who has just returned from an extended visit to Florida where he has been studying possibilities of future development.

Quite naturally Mr. Norris turns to Cape Cod for comparison where as head of a large local real estate concern he has extensive interests. "It is hoped," Mr. Norris said, "that Cape Cod will not experience the wild speculative boom which Florida has. On my trip there was a great deal of interest shown by people who had never seen Cape Cod but were planning to visit there during the summer of 1926, and I predict that this summer will see thousands of home sites purchased by people from all parts of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

Wise Investing

Purchasers for investment, speculation or homes on Cape Cod should profit by the experience of their friends who have purchased in Florida and be careful to select their location only in the subdivisions that are being planned properly with suitable restrictions for their protection, and with an assurance that promises made will be fulfilled.

"If the buying public will demand these conditions before purchasing they will do more to promote a satisfactory development of the Cape than any other one force possible to apply.

It is inevitable that prices will increase rapidly on Cape Cod but the fact that they are increasing rapidly does not mean we are experiencing a boom, for we are only realizing the value that have been there for many years. Land on Cape Cod comparable with land in Florida can be purchased today for a very small fraction of what one would have to pay for similar land in Florida.

"A large percentage of people of this country prefer to take their vacations during the summer rather than the winter months, and owing to the limited supply of land available on Cape Cod, which is probably the most ideal spot in the East to spend a summer vacation or own a home, prices must necessarily increase until they reach a fair value as compared to other summer resorts.

Real Estate Future

"There will be a very bright future for the well planned and conscientiously developed subdivisions in Florida. It is true the entire State has been injured by the wild speculative orgy which was indulged in there during the summer and fall of 1925, and the present apathy in the real estate market now existing in Florida, I believe, is only corrective of this unusual condition.

"In studying this situation, it shows that the well planned and soundly financed developments are going to prove a good investment for the people who have purchased their land in Florida with discrimination.

"There are many subdivisions throughout Florida that are being handled honestly, and in such cases the investors are bound to win, but unfortunately there are some subdivisions which are not being han-

dled in this way. Anyone investing in Florida should not purchase unless they personally know the people who are back of the development or have seen the property themselves and know that the promises made are to be fulfilled."

Construction contracts awarded in New England during the week



FORRIS W. NORRIS
Cambridge Real Estate Operator

the historical series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Jean Bedet and Felix Fox of music for cello and piano.

Thursday afternoon, March 4, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Andrew H. Himes.

Friday afternoon, March 5, and Saturday evening, March 6, the eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, March 5, in Jordan Hall, the concert of the season by the French String Quartet.

Saturday afternoon, March 6, in Jordan Hall, a second piano recital, by Harold Samuel.

Sunday afternoon, March 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Sigrid Onegin, contralto.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Hollis Street Theater, the eighteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, March 7, in the Public Library, the fifth concert by the Lenox String Quartet, provided by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

On the same evening, in the Copley Plaza, a concert by the Boston Chamber Music Trio, assisted by Albert Stoessel in his suite for two violins and piano.

Pension Fund Concert

Brahm's Requiem will be performed at the spring Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting, Sunday afternoon, March 28. The orchestra will be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club, the Radcliffe Choral Society and soloists to be announced.

NEW CAR SAVERS AT BOSTON SHOW

Appliances to Prolong Life of Motors to Be Shown Next Month

ended Feb. 16, 1926, were valued at \$3,475,000, according to statistics of building and engineering compiled by the E. W. Dodge Corporation.

Building operations for the week ended Feb. 16, as compared with figures for the corresponding period of last year, show a slight decrease but this is considered unimportant at this season of the year when building activities are usually dull.

The total building and engineering expenditures for the corresponding weeks of the last 25 years follow:

1925	....	\$3,347,500	1913	....	1,883,000
1925	....	2,762,100	1912	....	3,016,000
1924	....	2,762,100	1911	....	2,916,000
1923	....	4,579,800	1910	....	1,928,000
1922	....	1,439,300	1909	....	1,212,000
1921	....	1,502,000	1908	....	1,212,000
1920	....	8,611,000	1907	....	1,228,000
1919	....	2,418,000	1906	....	2,756,000
1918	....	1,502,000	1905	....	2,162,000
1917	....	1,502,000	1904	....	2,162,000
1916	....	2,668,000	1903	....	1,217,000
1915	....	2,353,000	1902	....	1,199,000
1914	....	1,871,000	1901	....	1,339,000

Change in ownership of the Vendome on Commonwealth Avenue, one of Boston's largest hotels, has been announced by Arthur Jellie, manager of the hotel. The Vendome Company, Inc., takes the title from the Profile and Flume Hotel Company of New Hampshire. Change in title will not affect the present policy of operation, Mr. Jellie says.

Property at 6 Mount Vernon Street, consisting of a brick building and 2461 feet of land, has been sold to Thomas J. Johnson. The parcel which is opposite Joy Street has a total assessed valuation of \$40,000. Of this amount \$27,100 is on the land and \$12,900 on the building.

Back Bay property at 15 Arundel Street and 46 Mountford Street which consists of a five-story brick and stone apartment building and 10,826 feet of land, has been sold to Jules Seligman. Of its total assessed valuation of \$87,000, \$21,700 is on the land.

It is in preventing dirt from reaching moving parts that this season's conspicuous advance has been made, adds Mr. Campbell. Upon a great many of the cars that will be displayed in Mechanics Building, and also those at the salon in the Copley Plaza ball room, will be seen air cleaners, oil purifiers and gasoline strainers, all of which prevent the entrance of particles of destructive dust to the engine. The air cleaner removes all dirt from the air that is taken into the carburetor to be mixed with the gasoline and thus prevents the introduction of erosive substances with the fuel.

The enemy of any piece of mechanism, Chester I. Campbell, manager of the show, pointed out, is dirt and the automobile is particularly subject to wear from dirt because it spends a large part of its existence upon the open road in the dust. Whether the car is moving or standing still dust blows about it and settles upon all its parts. In the past some of this dust has inevitably worked itself into bearing surfaces and there it does its fatal work, grinding the metal until the nicely fit is lost and the part fails to function with the perfection it possessed when new.

It is in preventing dirt from reaching moving parts that this season's conspicuous advance has been made, adds Mr. Campbell. Upon a great many of the cars that will be displayed in Mechanics Building, and also those at the salon in the Copley Plaza ball room, will be seen air cleaners, oil purifiers and gasoline strainers, all of which prevent the entrance of particles of destructive dust to the engine. The air cleaner removes all dirt from the air that is taken into the carburetor to be mixed with the gasoline and thus prevents the introduction of erosive substances with the fuel.

The oil purifiers remove from the lubricating oil injurious matter that may come as the result of the operation of the engine, such as bits of carbon, water due to condensation, and the kerogenous-like fluid that is not burned with the charge of gasoline into the crankcase.

The gasoline strainer sees to it that no foreign substances are introduced with the fuel supply. All these things spell much longer life for the power plant and they mean to the owner economy in freedom from repairs and in less frequent changing of oil, as well as greater satisfaction with the operation of the vehicle.

It is explained further that longer life of cars has been accomplished in other directions, as well as in the engines. In the show will be a number of cars with all-steel bodies, which it is claimed, will last longer and will not produce squeaks and rattles. Some makers are hanging the car springs in rubber to get away from the spring shackles which are points of wear and noise. And in the finish of cars in the almost universal adoption of lacquer as paint and varnish means the preservation of the car for a much longer period with refinishing.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, an International Choral Festival.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the third concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, assisted by Irene Scharrer as soloist in Schumann's piano concerto. The other items will be Vivaldi's concerto in D major for strings, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," and Respighi's "The Pines of Rome."

Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston recital by Florizel von Reuter, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Heinrich Gebhard and Harrison Keller of music for piano and violin.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Bruce Simonds.

Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, assisted by Irene Scharrer as soloist in Schumann's piano concerto. The other items will be Vivaldi's concerto in D major for strings, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," and Respighi's "The Pines of Rome."

Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston recital by Florizel von Reuter, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Heinrich Gebhard and Harrison Keller of music for piano and violin.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Bruce Simonds.

Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the seventeenth concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes the Preludes to "Gloria," "Dukas' Symphony in C major," a new symphonic piece by Henry F. Gilbert and Ravel's second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé."

Saturday forenoon, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall, the final concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes the Preludes to "Gloria," "Dukas' Symphony in C major," a new symphonic piece by Henry F. Gilbert and Ravel's second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé."

Saturday forenoon, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harriet Eells, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, of music for two pianos.

On the same afternoon, in the Hollis Street Theater, the seventeenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, Feb. 28, at the Boston Public Library, the fourth of the concerts by the Lenox String Quartet, provided by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

Tuesday afternoon, March 2, in Symphony Hall, the fourth concert in

the historical series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, March 3, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Jean Bedet and Felix Fox of music for cello and piano.

Thursday afternoon, March 4, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Andrew Himes.

Friday afternoon, March 5, and Saturday evening, March 6, the eighteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, March 5, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Jean Bedet and Felix Fox of music for cello and piano.

Saturday afternoon, March 6, in Jordan Hall, a second piano recital, by Harold Samuel.

Sunday afternoon, March 7, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Sigrid Onegin, contralto.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Hollis Street Theater, the eighteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Sunday evening, March 7, in the Public Library, the fifth concert by the Lenox String Quartet, provided by Mrs. E. S. Coolidge.

On the same evening, in the Copley Plaza, a concert by the Boston Chamber Music Trio, assisted by Albert Stoessel in his suite for two violins and piano.

It is in preventing dirt from reaching moving parts that this season's conspicuous advance has been made, adds Mr. Campbell. Upon a great many of the cars that will be displayed in Mechanics Building, and also those at the salon in the Copley Plaza ball room, will be seen air cleaners, oil purifiers and gasoline strainers, all of which prevent the entrance of particles of destructive dust to the engine. The air cleaner removes all dirt from the air that is taken into the carburetor to be mixed with the gasoline and thus prevents the introduction of erosive substances with the fuel.

The oil purifiers remove from the lubricating oil injurious matter that may come as the result of the operation of the engine, such as bits of carbon, water due to condensation, and the kerogenous-like fluid that is not burned with the charge of gasoline into the crankcase.

The gasoline strainer sees to it that no foreign substances are introduced with the fuel supply. All these things spell much longer life for the power plant and they mean to the owner economy in freedom from repairs and in less frequent changing of oil, as well as greater satisfaction with the operation of the vehicle.

It is explained further that longer life of cars has been accomplished in other directions, as well as in the engines. In the show will be a number of cars with all-steel bodies, which it is claimed, will last longer and will not produce squeaks and rattles. Some makers are hanging the car springs in rubber to get away from the spring shackles which are points of wear and noise. And in the finish of cars in the almost universal adoption of lacquer as paint and varnish means the preservation of the car for a much longer period with refinishing.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, an International Choral Festival.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston recital by Florizel von Reuter, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Heinrich Gebhard and Harrison Keller of music for piano and violin.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Bruce Simonds.

Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the thirteenth concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, assisted by Irene Scharrer as soloist in Schumann's piano concerto. The other items will be Vivaldi's concerto in D major for strings, Debussy's Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun," and Respighi's "The Pines of Rome."

Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the first Boston recital by Florizel von Reuter, violinist.

On the same evening, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Heinrich Gebhard and Harrison Keller of music for piano and violin.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Bruce Simonds.

Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, the seventeenth concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes the Preludes to "Gloria," "Dukas' Symphony in C major," a new symphonic piece by Henry F. Gilbert and Ravel's second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé."

Saturday forenoon, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall, the final concert of the Monday series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. The program includes the Preludes to "Gloria," "Dukas' Symphony in C major," a new symphonic piece by Henry F. Gilbert and Ravel's second Suite from "Daphnis et Chloé."

Saturday forenoon, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Harriet Eells, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, a

BOSTON TO SEE DOGS OF WORTH

Record Number of Entries for Eastern Club in All Classes

All previous records in Eastern Dog Club shows will be exceeded on Monday when 1500 dogs, several hundred more than ever bunched before in this show, appear in the contests of scores of classes at Mechanics Hall. This is the fourth annual show of the club and dogs from every state in the Union will be present to defend their titles and compete for the cups and ribbons which, next to those of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York, is the rank as most desirable among kennel shows in the United States.

The wall-scaling contest for sheep-dog is scheduled for the last afternoon of the show and will occasion unusual public interest, inasmuch as many among the best-known dogs trained in this capacity are entered and it is expected that many old records will be broken and new records established.

It has been found that the establishment in Water Street during the last year of headquarters for the Eastern Dog Club have provided a considerable and regular requisition of accessibility which it is felt the affairs of the club needed in order to progress satisfactorily. Officials attribute the considerable increase in the number of entries to this new facility.

Several changes have been made in the rules governing the show. The first of them is the offering of a green rosette to the best of the breed. The second is considered unusually important. It has been decided that it is unfair to the best interests of entries to require them to be present at the show until the day they are

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

SUNDAY, FEB. 21

SCHENECTADY

The regular Sunday morning service from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Schenectady, N. Y., will be broadcast by Station WGY, Schenectady, 380 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m. eastern standard time.

NEW YORK

The regular Sunday morning service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, will be broadcast by Station WMCA, New York, 341 meters wavelength. The service begins at 11 a. m. eastern standard time.

MINNEAPOLIS

The regular Sunday evening service from Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Minneapolis, Minn., will be broadcast by Station WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, 417 meters wavelength. The service begins at 6:30 p. m., central standard time.

CHICAGO

The regular Sunday morning service of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, will be broadcast by Station WMBB, Chicago, 370 meters wavelength. The service begins at 10:45 a. m., central standard time.

CHICAGO

The regular Sunday evening service of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be broadcast by Station KFQA, The Principle, St. Louis, 280 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

ST. LOUIS

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo., will be broadcast by Station KFQA, The Principle, St. Louis, 280 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., central standard time.

SEATTLE

The regular Sunday evening service of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, Wash., will be broadcast by Station KTCL, Seattle, 305 meters wavelength. The service begins at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time.

to be shown. This may detract somewhat from the mass spectacle, but it serves the essential purpose of the exhibition, which is to bring forth the best developments in all breeds and to keep unbroken the line of championship awards on the basis of intrinsic merit.

Harold Ober of New York will judge Airedales, Dr. H. W. Church of Bristol, R. I., basethounds, bloodhounds, dachshunds, Dalmatians, deerhounds (Scottish), Eskimos, Norwegian elkhounds, a breed which has steadily progressed in popularity in the last several years; poodles, samoyedoes, schipperkes, wolfhounds (Irish), Russian wolfhounds and a miscellaneous group.

George B. Hooley of New York will judge beagles, foxhounds and Gordon setters. Tyler Morse of New York will judge Bedlington terriers, cairns, chows, dandie dimont terriers, kerry blues, old English sheepdogs and Welsh terriers.

Other judges will be Otto H. Gross, Fair Oaks, Pa.; Lawrence N. Grey, Beverly; Dr. W. Wade, Baltimore; M. D. Howard West, Newton Center; Edwin H. Morris, Sparkhill, N. Y.; Alfred Delmont, Wynnewood, Pa.; the Rev. Alfred McGinley, Jersey City; Frederick Poffet, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. Haley Fiske, New York; James Eager, Morristown, N. J.; Harry L. Sears, Milburn, N. J.; William Dyer, Roxbury; Mrs. Vincent Matta, Astoria, L. I.; Henry T. Fleitmann, New York; Dr. H. C. Plaisted, Concord, N. H.; E. C. Vail, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and George R. Preston, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The show will open at 10 a. m. daily, and continue for three days. Traditionally the holiday attendance is tremendous and every effort has been made to get the judging underway immediately, so that visitors may observe the progress of championships at the ringside as consecutive as possible.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LECTURES RADIOPAINT

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 20.—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Mrs. Nelia E. Ritchie, C. S., of Sewickley, Pa., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bo on, Mass., Feb. 23, will be broadcast by Station WFAA, Dallas, Tex., 476 meters wavelength. The lecture which begins at 8:30 p. m., central standard time, is being broadcast from the North Dallas High School Auditorium under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Dallas.

LONG BEACH, Calif., Feb. 20.—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Feb. 23, will be broadcast by Station KFON, Long Beach, Calif., 232 meters wavelength.

The lecture, which begins at 12 noon, Pacific standard time, is being broadcast from Municipal Auditorium, Long Beach, under the auspices of the three Churches of Christ, Scientist, Long Beach.

STATE ROADS CLOSED
TO BIG MOTOR TRUCKS

State roads in Plymouth and Barnstable counties will be closed Tuesday, next to motor trucks of more than 10,000 pounds in weight, if it is the opinion of the state department of public works today. Some of the roads in Norfolk and Bristol counties will also be closed. The action is taken to protect the highways from heavy trucks when they are soft as a result of the snow and ice leaving them.

Drivers of the trucks are notified by the department that signs will be placed on the roads closed to travel. The ban will be lifted on notification from the commissioner of public works.

Burton Holmes Lecture

Burton Holmes held the second lecture of his series in Symphony Hall last evening, on the subject of the Italian Lakes. Both the still and motion pictures portrayed vividly and in a charming manner these gems of northern Italy. The delightful trips around the lakes by boat and automobile, showing the villas dotted along the shores, and the snow-capped Alps, the distance made the traveler feel indeed that this was an ideal place in which to spend a vacation. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon.

APPALACHIAN CLUB ON TRIP

Equipped with skis, snowshoes, Alpine ropes and various other winter sport paraphernalia, two groups of members of the Appalachian Mountain Club entrained at the North Station this morning for Gorham and Glen House, N. H., where during the course of a week's sojourn they will attempt to scale the peaks of New Hampshire's presidential range.

Gutenberg Bible Leaf Shown
at Boston Public Library

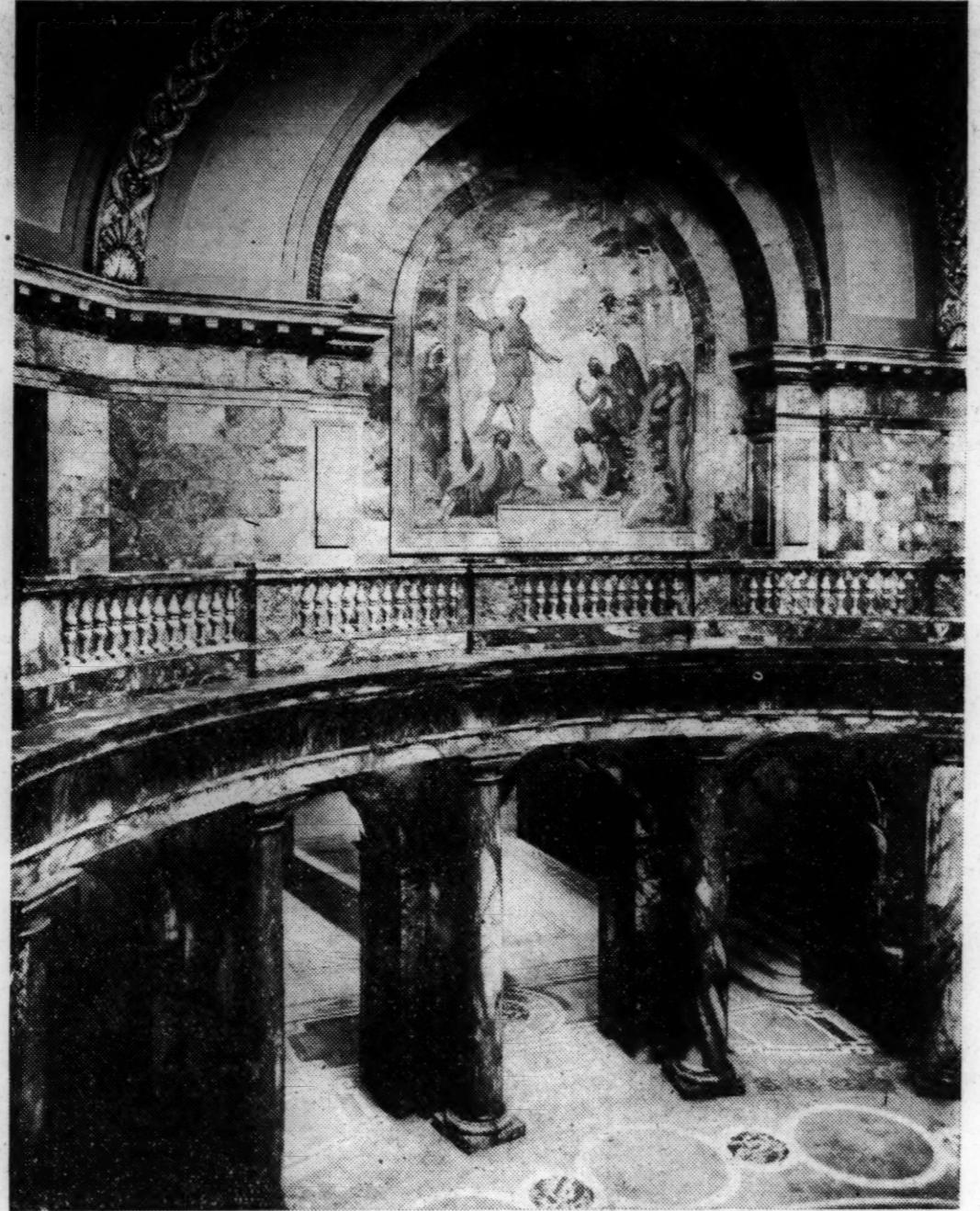
Fragment Bought for \$150 Is in Excellent Condition,
and Is From Volume Once in Possession
of Royal Library at Munich

In response to the general interest in the Gutenberg Bible, renewed by the purchase of one of the 45 known to be in existence by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia for \$106,000, the Boston Public Library announced today that the original leaf of the first book printed from movable types has been placed on view in the exhibition room.

The library bought the fragment five years ago for the sum of \$150. It is from a copy once belonging to the Royal Library at Munich. This copy, an incomplete one, was acquired by a New York dealer, who sold it by leaves.

The fragment contains Exodus XIV: 27-XV: 22. It is in excellent condition. The black Gothic type stands out boldly on the heavy hand-made paper. The whole print gives the impression of a manuscript. The first printed book really passed for years for a manuscript (as such a copy was sold to the French King). Its printers deliberately imitated handwriting, partly for pecuniary

Men Famous in History Have Passed These Portals



Section of Hall of Flags at the State House

Annual Reception of Governor Monday to Be Colorful Affair

More Than 100 Organizations Will Pass in Review in Full Panoply—Special Invitation Has Been Extended to School Children

Boston's observance of Washington's Birthday will be made particularly impressive by the annual reception given by Governor and Mrs. Fuller in the Hall of Flags at the State House, from 10:30 to 12:30 a. m., and it is expected that as usual several thousand people will be in line to greet the Governor.

Many military, patriotic and fraternal societies have signified their intention of participating, and their bright colors and martial music will add beauty and color to the setting.

Governor and Mrs. Fuller in particular have requested children to attend, and special invitations have been read in the schools of the Commonwealth. The Governor's Birthday should be especially impressed upon them. The Malden Cadet Band from the Governor's home city will furnish music, and the House and Senate chambers and Executive Department will be open to the public.

Will Be Colorful Affair

More than 100 different organizations have already signified their desire to participate formally in the occasion, and all have been assigned rooms about the State House in which to assemble.

Military organizations will be first in line, with the staff, officers, and auxiliary of the G. A. R. heading the group. Sons and Daughters of Veterans, the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati, Spanish War Veterans, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, several officers' clubs, and a score of different military departments, including staffs of those groups stationed near Boston, will make up this section.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Military Order of Foreign Wars in the United States, the British Naval and Military Veterans' Association, the British Charitable Society, and Auxiliary, the Sons and Daughters of St. George, and others will follow closely on the first military group.

Boy Scouts of America, the Chautauque Irish Society, members of Ford Hall Forum, the Order of Patriotic Dames, the Society of 1812, the Malden Chamber of Commerce, the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Republic, Daughters of Colonial Wars, the Society of Colonial Dames, and Sons of the American Revolution who will march from their headquarters, the Massachusetts Girl Scouts with bugle corps, will pass before the Governor from 11:10 to 11:15.

Police to Pass in Review

Scotch societies, including the Highland Dress Association, the Scots Charitable Society, the Boston Caledonian Club and the Walter Scott Juvenile Pipe Band will meet the Governor. Boston police officers will pass in review at 11:25. A large number of fraternal lodges will be in line.

Students of Burdett Business College, the Lexington Minute Men, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Army and Navy Union and Auxiliary, the Fusilier Veteran Association, the Tremont Temple Brotherhood, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, Marine Corps Association of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, Fraternity Club of East Boston, Knights of Columbus, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Daughters of Rebekah, Elks, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Order of the Eastern Star, Boston Rotary Club,

male choruses representing the Swedish and German groups. The judges will be Charles Bennett, William C. Heilmann and Thomas Whitemore Surette.

Governor Fuller will award prizes and Eliot Wadsworth will preside.

A tableau of George Washington will be given by the Baggott sisters, with their pupils dancing the minuet.

At the Old South Meeting House at 10:30 a. m., an address will be delivered by Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government in Harvard University, "The Present Worth of the Reputation of Washington."

Music will be furnished by the Boston English High School Orchestra, and at this meeting award of the Old South prizes will be made.

A bronze plate from the battle won by the frigate Constitution in the War of 1812 is to be presented to Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding first naval district, at the Army and Navy Club Hotel Bellevue, at 10:15 a. m. Major James W. H. Myrick, commander of the Fusilier Veteran Association of Massachusetts, will make the presentation. This observance promises to be one of the most picturesque.

The members of the corps have been ordered to attend wearing their full service uniforms, and there will be a short concert by the fifes and drums.

As for the motorist's picking up people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

people on the road, this is now one of the easiest ways to get black-jacked or to be haled into court in a suit for damages. For today it is well established in our law that the motorist is held responsible for any injury that comes to a guest in his automobile, even though such guest had asked to be taken into the car. Hence, in this matter, there seems to be room for only one conclusion:

"Begging" or "thumbing" for rides is dangerous. Several cases have come to the attention of this office of young women, under these circumstances, being carried far from home against their will. And for boys the danger is only slightly less, due to the risk of riding with an unknown driver of uncertain character and qualifications.

"As for the motorist's picking up

MAINE PILGRIMS ON WAY HOME

Dinner to the Tourists at Richmond the Final Event in Twenty-Day Trip

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 20 (Special)—Following a dinner last evening, at which they were the guests of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Pilgrims entrained for Portland where a home greeting dinner, to be tendered in the Falmouth Hotel by the Portland Chamber of Commerce awaits them.

The visitors were welcomed to Richmond, yesterday, by the Mayor, J. Fulmer Bright, Joseph H. Smith, president of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, and J. Scott Parson, president of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

A motor trip over the city terminated at the state capitol, where a reception was held in the Hall of Delegates, and Gov. Harry Flood Byrd delivered an address of greeting which was responded to by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine. A bronze plaque bearing the State of Maine coat-of-arms, was presented by Governor Brewster to the chief executive of the Virginia Commonwealth.

A trolley trip to Petersburg was furnished by the Virginia Electric & Power Company. Arriving there, the party was greeted by a governor's salute of 19 guns. Dinner was served by the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce in the New City Armory, women of Petersburg serving, and the menu comprising Virginia foods exclusively.

Mayor Samuel W. Zimmerman, Daniel Hollensa, secretary of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, and Governor Brewster of Maine made brief addresses at the dinner.

From the Armory, the travelers went on to the battle field and they went into the long line of underground tunnels, discovered only a few months ago. A visit was also made to that section of the battle field on which stands a monument to the 884 members of the Maine First Heavy Artillery who fell in battle there, June 8, 1864.

President Parrish of the Chamber of Commerce was toastmaster at last evening's dinner, and brief addresses were made by Mayor Bright, Governor Byrd, Governor Brewster, and Judge B. F. Cleaves, secretary of the Associated Industries of Maine.

A few members of the Maine pilgrim party are tarrying at points en route, but nearly all of the 150 who left Portland 20 days ago are now journeying homeward.

Maine Ready to Welcome the Returning Pilgrims

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 20 (Special)—Portland is ready for the return of the Pilgrims. Upon arrival of the Maine special, due at 4 o'clock this afternoon, the tourists will be greeted by a great gathering at the railroad station, to be followed two hours later by a dinner arranged by the local Chamber of Commerce which will be attended by many state notables.

William S. Linnell, president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, will make the welcoming address and there will be brief responses. The exercises will be of an informal character and will include music and a feature. Walter W. Spear is chairman of the committee of arrangements, assisted by Elmer N. Bachelder, Herman Burgt, James K. Lothrop and E. H. McDonald.

On the night of Feb. 23 the members of the State House family in Augusta will tender a reception to Governor and Mrs. Brewster to mark their return from the southland. There will be vocal and instrumental music by State House talent. A buffet luncheon will be served, after which there will be dancing in the corridors of the State House. Joseph P. Grenier is chairman of the committee of arrangements for the State House affair.

BOOST IN COPPER PRICE INVESTIGATED

Investigation of an alleged conspiracy between George Graham Rice, a New York stock operator, and members of the Boston Curb Exchange to boost the price of Idaho Copper has been started by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, its chairman, Henry C. Attwill said today.

On the same case, Jay R. Benten, Attorney-General, said that some three months ago he had a conference with the Deputy Attorney-General of New York in charge of the investigation. Mr. Benten said that he went over the case with the deputy, giving him all the information he possessed, and offering him the fullest co-operation. Unless some unusual developments occur, Mr. Benten said that he would not make an independent investigation. Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, who has the case in hand, handled the situation.

ELEVATOR FOR NO. VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The important

announcement has been made here that the grain pool of the prairies provinces, reputed to be the greatest co-operative organization in the world, has decided on the immediate erection in North Vancouver of a grain elevator with a capacity of 2,225,000 bushels. Construction will be commenced in April and the first units of the elevator will be completed in time to participate in the handling of the 1926 grain crop. The city of North Vancouver will shortly submit a by-law to ratify a fixed assessment at a low rate on the elevator property for 15 years.

LOANS AND ARMS' LINKS DEBATED

International Policies for Peace Are Discussed at Foreign Affairs Forum

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 20—A new basis for America's neutrality in European affairs, in the opinion of Prof. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University, speaking on "The Coming Arms Conference" before the Forum on Foreign Affairs held this week in the Judson Memorial Church under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, is necessary to make possible "the further development of the real spirit of the League of Nations, the upbuilding of an international community, which in the long run is the only hope for world peace."

The United States thus far, he declared, has by its passivity in the matter of European disarmament exercised an effective veto against it, because there is nothing to prevent American firms from supplying either or both parties in a possible war in Europe with the material equipment they might at present agree to re-strict.

Great Britain and America

It was the possibility that in the event of a substantial disarmament following the Geneva Protocol, the British fleet might be called upon to interfere against the United States in intercepting shipments of arms which that country's party to the protocol, would have a right to ship, that according to Professor Shotwell, largely led Great Britain to decline to sign. "It is a cardinal point of British policy," he added, "that war with the United States is impossible."

Professor Shotwell warned against expecting too much from the disarmament conference not being arranged by the League. Owing to the complications of the problem, he said, there could not feasibly be such a crisp result as that from the Washington Conference, and he thought that harm might be done if this were expected and an American opinion underwent a severe disillusionment.

Finance and Peace

Prof. George Edwards of New York University, speaking on international finance as it relates to the mistake that the past had led to wars as being: first, the granting of loans to foreign countries for non-productive purposes, such as preparations for war or waging war; second, the use of international capital for purely political purposes, where loans were extended by financiers at the direct behest of the foreign offices; and, third, the policy of battling for concessions and special privileges.

The experience of history also showed, he said, that the old policy of using force to collect loans was a failure. When a case of nonpayment occurred, he believed, the best solution would be joint action by a group of international creditors rather than by sanctions by one country alone. There should, he thought, be some form of international control representing the creditors of all countries to direct action in cases of default.

MEXICO A PROMISING MARKET ON TEXTILES

Mexico offers an opportunity for New England textile mills to expand their foreign market, according to the foreign trade bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which points out today that the sale of textiles and textile manufactures to Mexico during the past year, increased more than 34 per cent over the previous year.

Mexico is also considered a promising market for other New England products, paper sales to that country increasing more than 24 per cent last year. Indications of stability of exchange include the reduction to 9 per cent in interest rates, since the opening of the Bank of Mexico, says the chamber.

Investigation of an alleged conspiracy between George Graham Rice, a New York stock operator, and members of the Boston Curb Exchange to boost the price of Idaho Copper has been started by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, its chairman, Henry C. Attwill said today.

On the same case, Jay R. Benten, Attorney-General, said that some three months ago he had a conference with the Deputy Attorney-General of New York in charge of the investigation. Mr. Benten said that he went over the case with the deputy, giving him all the information he possessed, and offering him the fullest co-operation. Unless some unusual developments occur, Mr. Benten said that he would not make an independent investigation. Attorney Thomas C. O'Brien, who has the case in hand, handled the situation.

ELEVATOR FOR NO. VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The important

A Paris Causerie

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, Feb. 8
Perhaps Romain Rolland is less honored in France generally than in any other country of the world. The big newspapers and the literary organizations are silent about the man who was so loudly acclaimed a few years before the war as the author of "Jean Christophe." In Germany, on the other hand, Romain Rolland is hailed as a master. He lives chiefly in Switzerland but now and again visits Paris where the writer encountered him not long ago. His war-time attitude, when he placed himself "above the battle," was naturally disapproved during the war, but it is strange that it continues to remain unpopular. It may be that the writer's tastes have changed and that there is reaction against the exaggerated appreciation of his fictional writings. At any rate, Romain Rolland must be regarded as one of the earliest of the new internationalists—the exponent of a European civilization as opposed to national cultures. For many years he taught in the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris and in the Sorbonne. When one by one, the 10 volumes of "Jean Christophe" appeared, they were translated into every European language. All his ideas are to be found in this book—it is a testimony to the fundamental singleness of European civilization.

Meeting of Locarno

Both opponents and champions of the Locarno accords in France are agreed that Locarno, if it means anything, means general disarmament. The most curious thing is that the opponents of the Locarno accords are drawing the practical conclusions much more frankly and wholeheartedly than the champions. They are entirely logical. They say that since France has chosen to abandon coercive measures and must rely upon the good will of Germany there can be no point in making preparations for war which, if the Locarno are right, should be unthinkable.

The argument as used by them is intended perfunctorily. They wish to put the Locarnists in a dilemma. And indeed, the Locarnists are not as eager to proceed to disarmament as one might suppose.

They are inventing all kinds of ingenious arguments in favor of preparedness. They wish to examine a multitude of subjects such as relative industrial efficiency and the alleged geographical disadvantages of various countries. It will not be quite as easy to obtain an all-around reduction of arms as is perhaps believed in America. Traditions have to be broken down. Yet there is making headway a belief in comparative disarmament as vitally necessary for the establishment of peace. Obviously it is undesirable and unfair that there should exist a country like Germany, which is compulsorily disarmed, whose frontiers are also the frontiers of countries which are subject to no armament agreements. Never was it intended by the Covenant of the League of Nations that disarmament should be unilateral. If German disarmament is just and good, there is surely an obligation placed upon the other states which have adhered to the League of Nations to reduce their armaments to the same level. At the

Italian Debt Settlement

It would be unfair to endeavor to take the Italian debt settlement with Great Britain and with America as a basis for a French debt settlement with Britain and America. Nevertheless, it is interesting to set out the table which has been drawn up by the French showing how the same conditions would work if they were applied to France:

Anglo-Italian Settlement		Application of This System		M. Caillaux's Propositions at Washington	
To settlement of the French debt with Britain		To settlement of the French debt with America		Annuities (in millions of dollars)	
Annualities	(in thousands of pounds)	(in thousands of pounds)	(in millions of dollars)	Annuities	(in millions of dollars)
1	2,000	2,200	14	5	40
2 and 3	4,000	4,400	28	7	60
4 to 7	4,125	4,700	56	100	...
Afterwards	4,500	5,000	32	...	...

EXCAVATIONS AT UR
BAGDAD, Iraq, Feb. 20 (AP)—Excavations at Ur of the Chaldees, mentioned in the Bible as the birthplace of Abraham, have disclosed the site of the palace of Dungi, who reigned 2250 years before Christ. It was then already the custom, as today, to bury in the foundations of buildings relics typical of the time, and such have been found. They were in brick boxes, and consisted of copper statues of King Dungi carrying on his head the basket of mortar for laying the first brick and stone tablets.

Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1829
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON

THE AVERAGE
young man or woman who each day walked by this bank on their way to work, naturally wonders how much the bank would mean to them if they would only take advantage of its opportunities.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day March 10
Deposit Over \$22,000,000
Surplus \$1,750,000
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2%

Say it with Flowers

Flowers Telephoned Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

Penn Florist
124 Tremont St. Boston, Liberty 4317

It is pointed out that the debt of Italy to Britain, which was £610,000,000, has been reduced to £55,000,000 if one takes a 4 1/4 per cent rate of interest. Therefore, if the Italian advantages were ac-

corded to France by Britain and by America, the reduction would be to something like a sixth part of the actual debt. It will be seen from the above table that M. Caillaux's propositions at Washington were very much higher. The payments of France would begin at \$14,000,000 instead of \$40,000,000 and the bulk of the annuities would be \$32,000,000 instead of \$100,000,000. It is well to repeat that nobody in France is expecting anything like such generous terms, but it is interesting to have the comparative figures.

POLICE HALT BIMBA MEETING

Pittsfield Fifth City in State to Frown on Lithuanian Editor's Activities

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Pittsfield has swung into line as the fifth Massachusetts city to frown on the activities of Anthony Bimba of Brooklyn, N. Y., Lithuanian newspaper editor and lecturer, who goes on trial in Brockton next Wednesday charged with blasphemy under a state "blue law" three centuries old.

Mr. Bimba was speaking to 13 members of the American Lithuanian Literary Society here last night when Chief John H. Sullivan and Captain John H. Hines of the local police force entered the hall and halted the meeting. The police had granted a permit for the assembly, but Chief Sullivan said it never would have been allowed to take place had he known who was speaking in it.

Mr. Bimba was speaking to 13 members of the American Lithuanian Literary Society here last night when Chief John H. Sullivan and Captain John H. Hines of the local police force entered the hall and halted the meeting. The police had granted a permit for the assembly, but Chief Sullivan said it never would have been allowed to take place had he known who was speaking in it.

Mr. Bimba and his followers left the hall quietly and no arrests were made. The only hitch which arose was a dispute over who should pay the hall rent.

While Mr. Bimba continues his speaking tour of the State, which first came to the notice of the authorities through his alleged blasphemous and seditious utterances in Brockton several weeks ago, his supporters, led by members of the International Labor Defense League, have been arranging a series of mass meetings to protest against his forthcoming trial.

The speakers are to include Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney, who aided in the Scotts evolution trial, A. Dayton Tamm, and Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of a New York Communist publication.

In Brockton the two largest halls have been denied for a meeting on the eve of the trial. Washburn Hall, in Worcester, has been refused, and the assembly there will be held on the public common if necessary. The owners of a building occupied by a Lithuanian club in Hudson, where it was reported a Communist school was set up there, has not been able to vacate the premises by March 1.

In Boston plans are under way for a protest meeting on Washington's birthday, but Fenue Hall, famed as the cradle of liberty, will not house it. Officers of Ford Hall and Lorimer Hall in Tremont Temple also have declined to accept the gathering.

The speakers are to include Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney, who aided in the Scotts evolution trial, A. Dayton Tamm, and Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of a New York Communist publication.

Mr. Bimba and his followers left the hall quietly and no arrests were made. The only hitch which arose was a dispute over who should pay the hall rent.

While Mr. Bimba continues his speaking tour of the State, which first came to the notice of the authorities through his alleged blasphemous and seditious utterances in Brockton several weeks ago, his supporters, led by members of the International Labor Defense League, have been arranging a series of mass meetings to protest against his forthcoming trial.

The speakers are to include Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney, who aided in the Scotts evolution trial, A. Dayton Tamm, and Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of a New York Communist publication.

Mr. Bimba and his followers left the hall quietly and no arrests were made. The only hitch which arose was a dispute over who should pay the hall rent.

While Mr. Bimba continues his speaking tour of the State, which first came to the notice of the authorities through his alleged blasphemous and seditious utterances in Brockton several weeks ago, his supporters, led by members of the International Labor Defense League, have been arranging a series of mass meetings to protest against his forthcoming trial.

The speakers are to include Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney, who aided in the Scotts evolution trial, A. Dayton Tamm, and Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of a New York Communist publication.

Mr. Bimba and his followers left the hall quietly and no arrests were made. The only hitch which arose was a dispute over who should pay the hall rent.

While Mr. Bimba continues his speaking tour of the State, which first came to the notice of the authorities through his alleged blasphemous and seditious utterances in Brockton several weeks ago, his supporters, led by members of the International Labor Defense League, have been arranging a series of mass meetings to protest against his forthcoming trial.

The speakers are to include Dudley Field Malone, New York attorney, who aided in the Scotts evolution trial, A. Dayton Tamm, and Bertram D. Wolfe, editor of a New York Communist publication.

Mr. Bimba and his followers left the hall quietly and no arrests were made. The only hitch which arose was a dispute over who should pay the hall rent.

While Mr. Bimba continues his speaking tour of the State, which first came to the notice of the authorities through his alleged blasphemous and seditious utterances in Brockton several weeks ago, his supporters, led by members of the International Labor Defense League, have been arranging a series of mass meetings to protest against his forthcoming trial.

Congress to Hear N.E.A. Plea for Education Department

Joint Committee Hearings Will Feel Impact of 15,000 Teachers Assembled for Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—A gentle reminder to Congress that more than 700,000 teachers are interested in the pending education bill will be conveyed by the fifty-sixth annual convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association. The department has an important place among the 16 departments which are maintained by the association, and cooperating with it in this convention are 14 other organizations including research specialists, kindergarten and primary supervisors, high school and elementary principals, college teachers of education, specialists in rural education and vocational directors.

With the coming together of some 15,000 delegates to the convention members of Congress are receiving invitations to breakfast, luncheon and dinner with "folks from back home" and delegations of the visitors fill the street cars going "up the Hill" to the Senate and House Office Buildings. The initiation of the week's effort will come on Wednesday when a joint hearing of Senate and House committees has been arranged to hear arguments for and against the proposed bill for a federal department of education.

The advocates are going into the hearing thoroughly convinced that "if the bill can be got out of committee it certainly will pass." Their arguments to the committee will be directed along three main lines, the importance of creating a federal department of education with a secretary in the President's Cabinet, coordination of education activities now carried on by the Federal Government and an appropriation to enable the department to do its work.

Represents 10 Months' Work

The bill is the result of 10 months' work in which representatives of 28 supporting organizations helped and if omitted the provision of federal aid to the states, which drew considerable opposition in previous bills.

Two words sum up the main point coming up for discussion in the convention sessions—curriculum revision. Many educators have come to believe that the American school system as it stands is a thing of shreds and patches. It was started from the Prussian type of elementary school. Its senior high school was built from the college downward and was modeled around college aims. The junior high school was thrown in to fill the obvious gap in preparing students for their work.

Now for the first time a convention of the department is to be given over to a consideration of the whole range of years contained in elementary schools, junior and senior high schools to see what can be done to wipe out a "piecemeal approach to curriculum" and to plan school courses instead with regard to the needs of masses of children and their preparation for working and living in the world.

Over 300 school systems, 18 state departments of education and 27 educational institutions have cooperated in furnishing and preparing material for yearbooks which is issued for this convention by a commission on curriculum headed by Edwin C. Broome, superintendent of schools in Philadelphia.

Obligation to Improve Conditions

The book calls attention to the fact that the tendency to teach a subject for the subject's sake, merely to produce a content of knowledge or accomplishment, without the desire to contribute to the general welfare is one of the greatest obstacles to efficient public school service. It is not sufficient merely to go teach cities that pupils possess knowledge of the machinery of the social organization, for that tends merely toward the preservation of things as they are, while the obligation rests upon the schools to improve conditions and the world.

The daily repetition of a salute to the flag with the oath of allegiance inculcate patriotism sufficient to withstand an impulse to destroy property and annoy citizens on Halloween? Is arithmetic being taught for examples' sake or in order that thinking may be raised from a vague, inexact plane to exact measurement of facts? Such are the questions raised by the pamphlet.

The correlation of topics and subjects in the curriculum must be accomplished with due regard to the distinction which comes from under emphasis on one subject to the leaving out many topics, and to the relative importance and value in future years of what the child is taught in school.

New occasions have brought new educational demands, the book points out. The rural days of the past when children observed, production and transportation in the home and on the farm and were taught there about American institutions have vanished and today there must be a readjustment to teach the child about subjects with which his environment does not bring him into direct contact.

Curriculum Aims

The commission declares that the working out of the details of an

Home of Quality

Lunches and Ice Cream

Services at all hours

CATERING—CONFECTIONERY

C. C. WHITTEMORE

BOSTON



When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

Reproduced by Courtesy of the East Africa Information Bureau

after which there will be open house at the American Red Cross, the Corcoran Art Gallery, and the Pan-American Union.

Seven-minute papers by eight superintendents will be given in one session, another will be devoted to the junior high school and another to the senior high school. Thomas E. Flanagan of Harrisburg, Pa., will present the report on the organization of the national commission on economy and efficiency in the business administration of school systems and the plateau school type of organization will be debated by Charles L. Spain of Detroit, Mich., who will speak in its favor, and Henry B. Wilson of Berkeley, Calif., who will present its disadvantages.

Customer: "I tell you, it's pretty tough to pay 90 cents for a steak."

Waiter: "Yes, but it's tougher when you pay any less."

At one London night club there are glass-topped tables lit from beneath with pink lights, which diffuse a soft glow on patrons' faces. So, even if reveler pales when a guinea is charged for a deviled kidney, nobody notices it.

—London Opinion.

"James, spell cloth," said the teacher. James was silent.

"Come, come," said the teacher, "you know the word. What is your coat made of?"

"Father's old pants," replied the boy.—Square Deal.

French finance ministers, says a writer, do not succeed. Except, of course, one another.—Humorist.

"That man who is paying attention to Madge is certainly a loud dresser."

"Doesn't matter. She turns a deaf ear to his suit."—Boston Transcript.

—

"First Frosh: 'What do you know about fraternities?'

Second Frosh: "Nothing. They are all Greek to me."—Salt Shaker.

—

"I see where Henry Ford is buying up old fiddies."

"Yes; he probably wants to get a monopoly of all the squeaks in the world."

Inside and Outside Painting Tinting and Paperhanging

WILLIAM SUNDELL

84 Harvard Street, Brookline, Mass.

REGENT 6364-W-0364-R Est. 33 Years

PICKLY-WIGGLY STORES

Sellers of

National Advertised Foods of Merit

TAMPA, LAKELAND, WINTER HAVEN AND ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

NEW SHOWING OF SMART SPRING MODELS

Gowns for all occasions in the wanted shades and materials, fat crepes, georgettes, printed fabrics, etc.

THE LOUISE CLOTHES SHOP

37 Temple Place, Boston (Over T. D. Whitney's)

LOUISE LEVENSALOR

The Velvet Kind ICE CREAM
Made of fresh, rich cream
Southern Dairies WASHINGTON, D.C.

and president of the department, will conduct the ceremony and then the delegates will return to Washington for choral service with address by Bishop James E. Freeman and Bible reading by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe.

The business sessions start off with the significant question, "What is elementary education for?" the answer to be given by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. He will be followed by a group of speakers on elementary schools including Professor Patty Hill of Teachers College, Columbia University, and Miss Mary McSkimie of Brookline, Mass., president of the National Education Association.

An entire evening will be set aside for the address by President Coolidge

ILLITERATES CENSUS SOUGHT

Educators Would Definitely Locate Them in Order to Aid Literary Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Illiterates should be definitely located by the United States Census to aid agencies desiring to transform them into literates, in the opinion of the Council of Superintendents and Commissioners of Education. To secure a

tax on incomes, corporations, capital invested, corporation franchise and poll, and mentioned taxes on inheritance, severance, occupations, gasoline and tobacco as means by which some states have increased their revenues. Pierre S. Dupont described more fully Delaware school financing.

The \$10,000,000 campaign to eliminate international animosities through education was described by Augustus O. Thomas of Maine, president of the World Federation of Educational Associations, who announced that pledges totaling \$100,000 had been given to support the educational work of the association, which has been incorporated under the Board of Regents of New York. The keynote of the plan is to teach the history of each nation so that

KENYA A LARGE SISAL EXPORTER

Writer Claims It May Make Empire Independent of Western Hemisphere

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Though "fibers" are listed only fourth among the exports of raw materials from Kenya, yet the fact that sisal fiber is a very important fourth is evident from the trade figures of the colony. The latest available returns

to a height of 30 or 40 feet, sending out slender branches which bear great numbers of heavily scented, waxy, white flowers. When these flowers fade off they leave the seeds, which start to grow at once on the branches. When a breeze shakes them loose they are wafted to the ground and immediately take root and continue their growth.

As the plant grows, the long spiky leaves, which start with are in a tight vertical bunch, gradually incline toward the horizontal, beginning at those lowest down, and these are then cut, being in the best condition for the resultant fiber. Thus a new fresh ring of leaves become ready each year. As soon as the flowering stage commences the value of the plant for commercial purposes is over. Like the rubber tree, it has been found that plenty of space is needed to produce big plants which have sappy leaves, full of fiber.

In the factory the leaves are decorticated in a machine which washes and delivers the fiber ready for drying. This is accomplished by hanging the fiber on poles or from agave plants which have flowered and finished their career. When dry, in two to three hours' time, it is brushed, graded, and haled, and is then ready for the market.

\$50,000 FOR BUILDING GIVEN TO BRYN MAWR

BRYN MAWR, Pa., Feb. 20. (Special)—Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, has announced to the board of directors an additional gift of \$50,000 to Goodhart Hall. Of this sum, \$10,000 is from Miss Rosie Bernheimer of New York City, aunt of Marjorie Walter Goodhart, in whose memory the building is named, and to which her husband, Howard L. Goodhart, has given \$100,000. The gift also has been received from an anonymous donor who has become interested in plans for the building and would like to have them carried out without retrenchment.

The probable cost of the building without furnishings will be \$360,000, which the college has on hand. In addition, \$50,000 is needed for furnishings, which it is expected, the alumnae will raise through reunion gifts. Seats of auditorium are being given by the class of 1929.

GREEK EX-PREMIER BANISHED TO ISLAND

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (AP)—The former Premier, George Kafandaris, who yesterday was asked to leave Athens for the Island of Santorin, in connection with the Aegean Sea, in connection with the Government's plan to rid Greece of alleged subversive elements, has been arrested. Fourteen of those arrested for alleged subversive activities were transported to Santorin during the night.

Commander Kolialexis, in charge of the naval squadron which is now engaged in maneuvers, has denied that the fleet was implicated in the recent revolt, telegraphing: "We are working. Revolutions are for frequenters of cafes."

The probable cost of the building without furnishings will be \$360,000, which the college has on hand. In addition, \$50,000 is needed for furnishings, which it is expected, the alumnae will raise through reunion gifts. Seats of auditorium are being given by the class of 1929.

WARRREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

Established 1829

3 Park Street, Boston

Opp. Park St. Station and Common

IMPORTANT CHANGES Effective March 1, 1926

Banking Hours: 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Daily

Close at 12 M. on Saturdays during July and August

Friday opening 4 to 8 P. M. Discontinued.

Deposits go on interest the tenth day of each month.

Dividends payable April 15 and October 15

Dividends paid continuously for nearly one hundred years.

4 1/2% paid since April, 1918

Deposits and withdrawals by mail. Send for Circular.

Deposits nearly \$22,000,000

Surplus nearly 1,750,000

Next Interest Day Mar. 10

RUG CLEANING and Oriental Repairing

Our Watchwords Are—

"Courtesy and Service"

Adams & Swett

ROXBURY, MASS.

Rug Cleaners for 70 Years

Roxbury 9800-9801

R. H. White Co.

BOSTON

Re-Upholstering

puts new life and character into worn furniture

With fabrics in the modern spirit in color and design, our

upholstery workers can transform a piece of furniture which has

become worn or out-of-date.

This Week a Sale of Imported and Domestic

FURNITURE TAPESTRIES

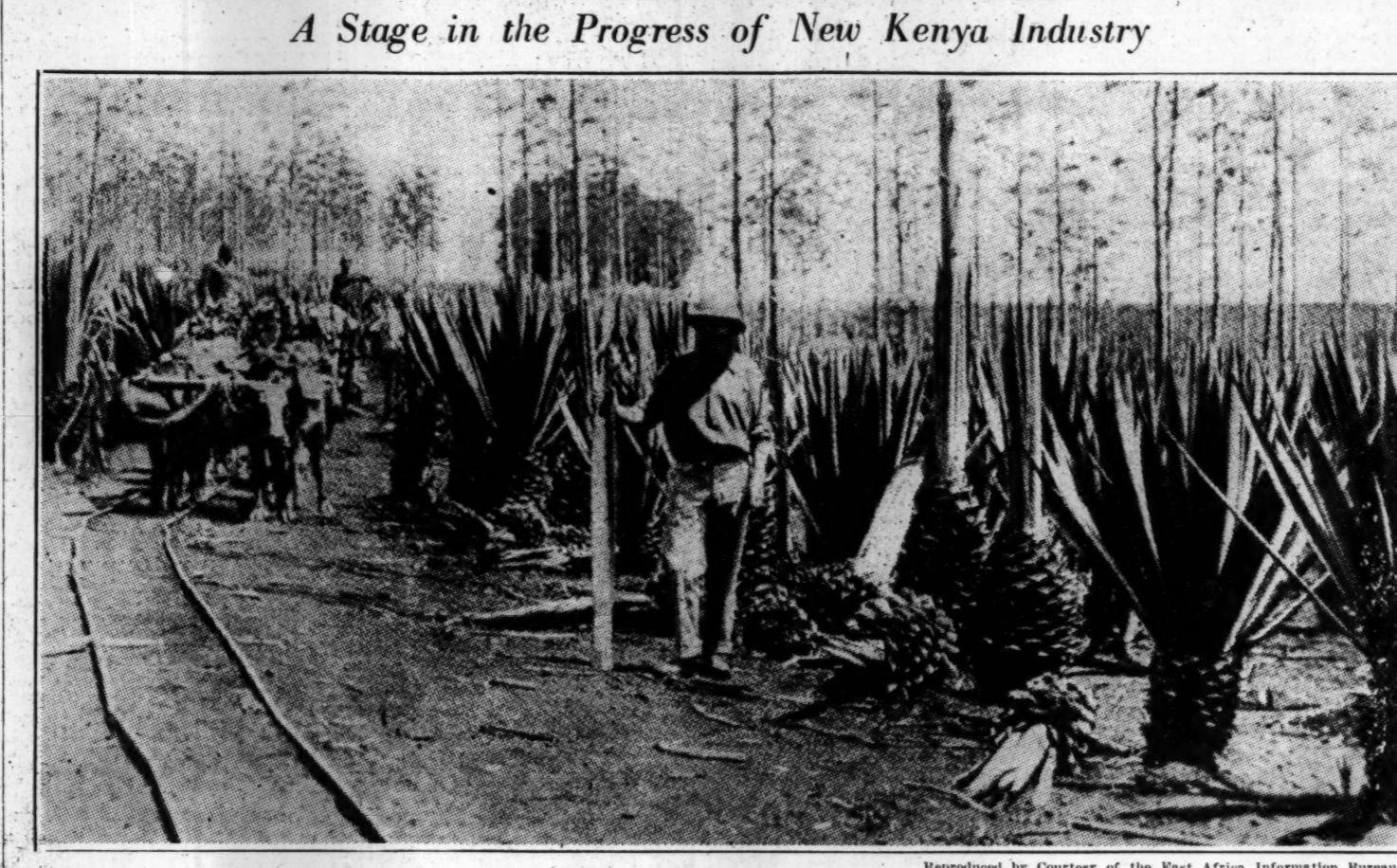
On Sale at \$3.50 yd.

50 inches wide. Foliage, verdure and figured patterns. Beautiful color combinations.

At a very low price, because they are odd pieces from manufacturers—many are cancellations which the makers could not deliver on time.

Orders for re-upholstering will be turned out carefully in our big, modern, sanitary workrooms.

Third Floor, North



A SISAL PLANTATION IN FLOWER

Reproduced by Courtesy of the East Africa Information Bureau

When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

Reproduced by Courtesy of the East Africa Information Bureau

When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

Reproduced by Courtesy of the East Africa Information Bureau

When the Flowering Stage Begins, the Commercial Value of the Plant is Over. As the Blossoms Fade, the Seeds Begin to Sprout While on the Branches, Continuing Their Growth on the Ground When Shaken Down by the Wind

BRITAIN'S OUTLOOK BRIGHT IN FACE OF LABOR PROBLEMS

Extremist Agitators Find Reasoning of British Worker a Difficult Obstacle to Propaganda—Country Prepared Against Strike

This article is the eighth of a series written for *The Christian Science Monitor* by Frank Plachy Jr., on the status of British industry. The outlook for 1926, deduced from a study of the complex conditions obtaining throughout Great Britain, causes little public apprehension, and general confidence is felt in a satisfactory outcome.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The labor position in Great Britain is one of most striking complexity—having features utterly different from American labor problems, or, so far as the present writer knows, those of any other country. During the early years of Mr. Lloyd George's first appearance as a political leader of Britain, a number of measures were enacted which were hailed at the time as tremendous advances in social legislation and which did, as a matter of fact, greatly improve the position of the British worker and his family. No one will deny that such measures were called for on humanitarian grounds.

But during the boom years of the war, when wages rose to unheard-of heights and everyone not in military service was able to earn large sums that ever before, it became the position of the leaders of certain of the labor organizations to push for more and more in the way of benefits and special privileges. These were won because the Government found itself unable to refuse. To have done so would have necessitated a struggle at home that would have imperiled the war in France.

Agitators at Work

With the collapse of the post-war boom in 1921, British industry found itself saddled with a body of trade union rules and restrictions and a scale of wages which it was utterly impossible to keep up in the face of world depression. At this point extremist agitators, emboldened by what they were pleased to call the success of the proletarian movement in Russia, sought to bring about in Britain, historically the most individualistic of all nations, nationalization projects that would have demoralized industry for a generation and put Britain hopelessly out of the race for world trade, which was certain to develop when the swing toward better conditions set in.

In the summer of 1921 unemployment reached its greatest height. Conciliatory efforts were then made, and some progress toward a working basis in wage agreements was made, although the union organizations fought hard against what they called retrogressive steps. Constant disputes followed in various trades, with little definite gains on either side, but with the public and industry in general getting the worst of things. In 1925 matters seemed to take a turn for the better, and there was less time loss through strikes than any year since 1909. Only one important dispute, in the West, Rivington, woollen and worsted industry, occurred.

Coal Industry Subsidized

During 1925, however, an ugly labor situation came near maturing and was only saved by the Government's grant of a subsidy to the coal industry to enable it to carry on until May 1, 1926. When the subsidy comes to an end some definite settlement of the troubles of the coal industry will be sought. The best opinion at this writing is that some modified form of subsidy will have to be offered until a better solution can be agreed upon. In the mean time, preparations for feeding the country and for maintaining motor services are well advanced in the emergency that the railway workers should join the miners in a general strike.

However, it is a long way from the inflammatory utterances of labor leaders like A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Union, to definite action on the part of cooler and wiser heads like J. H. Thomas, Haycock Wilson, and W. A. Appleton. The fact is that there is little public apprehension of serious trouble. The British are not an excitable people and they refuse to lose sleep over a combination of circumstances which may, but probably will not come about.

Prospects Better

In other industries the prospects are much better. In the cotton textile trade there has been an almost unbroken peace under the Brooklands and other agreements for more than a quarter of a century. There are no troubles in the engineering

HYMNS

New VICTOR RECORD by FLORA MCGILL KEEFER
No. 1 In Heavenly Love Abiding 1925
"Blest Christmas Morn" 1925
"Words of the Master" 1925
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
DEMOLLI PIANO & FURNITURE CO.
12th and G, Washington, D. C.

Philipson
608 to 614 Eleventh Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Largest Ladies' Exclusive
Apparel Shop in Washington

J. E. DOUGLASS

Special attention to out of town clients

REALTORS

DOUGLASS
&
PHILLIPS
INC.

All Kinds of Insurance Written

Washington, D. C.

1516 K Street
Lawn Correspondent, Union Central Life Ins. Co.

putes, always barring the frankly Communistic type of labor leader who is out to destroy and not to build, and most employers are confident that the labor question is the least of the difficulties they have to face.

The labor movement, starting with the Liverpool meeting last summer, seems to be making an earnest effort to get rid of its Communist elements. The picture of Russia on one hand, with its nationalization schemes and its low standard of living, and the United States on the other, with greater co-operation between worker and employer than ever before, to the manifest benefit of both, has been too strong an argument for the forces of destruction and anarchy.

A View of the Miners

A manufacturer of steel parts in Yorkshire, employing about 1500 people, who started life as a boy in a coal mine, became a miner, a mine foreman, a chauffeur, and then opened a small workshop of his own, said to the writer concerning the coal situation in particular and the labor situation in general:

"I know the miners and I know their minds. You pick up the paper and read that Cook threatens a stoppage of all industry and general fundamentalism in this country if his demands are not met. But you do not realize that three-quarters of the men whom Cook and his like claim represent never go to a union meeting. They belong to the union because they think it is a good thing for themselves, and it generally is.

"But if a crisis comes and the great conservative majority of the miners, and I believe this applies to the railroad men as well, see that by striking they not only lose their own jobs, but imperil the country's chance to get back on an even keel, and that they are really making war on their own class, you will see that they will fall in with Cook's type of thought.

The British working man is slow to move, but when he becomes convinced that the radical leaders have placed the country and the unions in jeopardy, he will move with no uncertain steps. That is why I have nothing but confidence concerning the rest of this year and the future."

Progress in the Churches

Organized by the missionary council of the National Assembly of the Church of England, a great convention has been held in London to receive the four reports on "The World Call to the Church," from Africa, India, the Far East and Moslem lands.

Coming from every diocese of England and Wales, the Episcopal Church of Scotland and the Church of Ireland, the delegates numbered 3000 and included 20 diocesan bishops and 27 suffragans. Every one of the Free Churches was also represented. The immediate object is to obtain 500 new workers for foreign missions and to raise £250,000 a year.

The fourth report stated that the Moslem population of the world is estimated at 235,000,000. Europe has 18,000,000, Africa 60,000,000, and Asia 157,000,000. The British Empire alone contains 94,000,000 Moslems. The Western Powers together control 188,000,000 out of the total of 235,000,000.

More than 5200 deposits were recorded for 1925 in the savings department of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York. The total of deposits and transmissions was \$35,533.99.

The increase in the sale of travelers' cheques of 33 per cent in the last year shows also that the sailor is more careful about carrying money. Since 1913 a total of \$7,265,130.24 has been deposited in the Institute Savings Department.

The usefulness of the sailor has been changed since the institute opened 12 years ago. The institute has taught the seaman the habit of saving, of safeguarding his belongings—his experience in the old days demonstrating how incapable he was of keeping his money.

The property at Blantyre Village associated with the anniversary of

The Young Men's Shop

WEARING APPAREL

1319-1321 F Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Columbia 1653 Columbia 5562

E. T. GOODMAN

Specialist in Meats

Arcade Market, 14th and Park Road

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Brown Betty Inn

1426 K Street, Washington, D. C.

CAFETERIA LUNCHEON

Special Dishes 60c and 75c

All Home Cooking

Home-Made Bread, Pies and Cakes

Franklin 4258

DEMOLLI PIANO & FURNITURE CO.

12th and G, Washington, D. C.

Philipson

608 to 614 Eleventh Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Largest Ladies' Exclusive

Apparel Shop in Washington

J. E. DOUGLASS

Special attention to out of town clients

REALTORS

DOUGLASS
&
PHILLIPS
INC.

All Kinds of Insurance Written

Washington, D. C.

1516 K Street

Lawn Correspondent, Union Central Life Ins. Co.

putes, always barring the frankly Communistic type of labor leader who is out to destroy and not to build, and most employers are confident that the labor question is the least of the difficulties they have to face.

The labor movement, starting with the Liverpool meeting last summer, seems to be making an earnest effort to get rid of its Communist elements. The picture of Russia on one hand, with its nationalization schemes and its low standard of living, and the United States on the other, with greater co-operation between worker and employer than ever before, to the manifest benefit of both, has been too strong an argument for the forces of destruction and anarchy.

A View of the Miners

A manufacturer of steel parts in Yorkshire, employing about 1500 people, who started life as a boy in a coal mine, became a miner, a mine foreman, a chauffeur, and then opened a small workshop of his own, said to the writer concerning the coal situation in particular and the labor situation in general:

"I know the miners and I know their minds. You pick up the paper and read that Cook threatens a stoppage of all industry and general fundamentalism in this country if his demands are not met. But you do not realize that three-quarters of the men whom Cook and his like claim represent never go to a union meeting. They belong to the union because they think it is a good thing for themselves, and it generally is.

"But if a crisis comes and the great conservative majority of the miners, and I believe this applies to the railroad men as well, see that by striking they not only lose their own jobs, but imperil the country's chance to get back on an even keel, and that they are really making war on their own class, you will see that they will fall in with Cook's type of thought.

The British working man is slow to move, but when he becomes convinced that the radical leaders have placed the country and the unions in jeopardy, he will move with no uncertain steps. That is why I have nothing but confidence concerning the rest of this year and the future."

"Stepping Stones" to New York's Blue Book Enjoy Winter Sport



and a half. Reminded by the Minister of the regulation prohibiting exportation of liquor from any port in Ontario to any other port that cannot be reached by boat direct, the witness caused considerable amusement by suggesting that it might have gone via the Chicago drainage canal. The committee decided to summon the customs collectors to explain who had been making out these export entries.

Mr. George said that when they bought liquor they brought it in bond, and when they sold it, they paid duty on it, or gave a bond for double duty when it was shipped in bond. They sold a lot of alcohol for industrial purposes, and bought about \$40,000 worth last year for the purpose of making whisky.

R. P. Sparks, president of the Commercial Protective Association, again on the witness stand, said that the new anti-smuggling laws had considerably encouraged the merchants. Warning had been posted along the frontier, pointing out that smuggling was an indictable offense when the value of the goods was \$200 or over, and that imprisonment up to 10 years was the penalty. A letter of congratulation to the Government had been held up, however, pending more satisfactory results.

MARTIAL LAW IN ANGOLA

LISBON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Governor of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, reported today that martial law has been proclaimed in the Huilla district because of trouble at Lubango, where the law courts were attacked and the building burned by rioters. Documents concerning criminal and other cases were seized by the rioters. The loss is heavy.

MINNIX

for OFFICE FURNITURE

712 13th Street N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Walk-Over Shoes For Men and Women

WOLF'S
WALK-OVER SHOP

929 F Street
Washington, D. C.

Always "Different!"

Hahn
SHOES

Eight Stores in
WASHINGTON
BALTIMORE

Specializing in Florida and Muscle Shoals Properties

that will stand the
test of investigation.

Write for literature and
bank references.

Morgan W. Wickersham

829 13th Street, Washington, D. C.

Distinctive Fashions in Smart Spring Apparel

for
Madam and
Mademoiselle

Ready-to-wear. Made to order.
At prices that meet the new day
of things.

MPASTERNAK

1218 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The price of a "Super-Value" Suit is the same every day in the year

\$38

(With two pairs of trousers)

Sales may come and sales may go but you are always certain in the
knowledge that your Super-Value suit will be at the same set price—

\$38—all the time.

Parker-Bridget Co.

The Avenue at Ninth
Washington, D. C.

... fine Furniture and colorful rooms

A
N irresistible charm about such beautiful
Furniture forms—an appeal that is
heightened through harmonizing accom-
paniments such as scintillating bits of
crystal, unusual lighting effects, or perhaps
novelty art pieces.

Dulin & Martin Co.

1215-1217 F Street
1214-1218 G Street

W A S H I N G T O N, D. C.

In Progress—

February Sales for the Home

Wonderful Values in China, Glass, Housewares
and Home Furnishings!

♦♦♦

LANSBURGH & BRO.

7th to 8th to E, Washington, D. C.

Our
DIVIDED PAYMENT
PLAN

One of the most dignified and
practical systems of budgeting ex-
penditure yet devised. A safe

Music News of the World

Toscanini, and the Interpretation of Music

By ALFREDO CASELLA

In a recent article I showed how music, as compared with other arts, is in a peculiar situation, since there must always be an interpreter between the work and the public. And to this peculiarity I attributed in large measure the relative fragility of music across the centuries.

Interpreters may be divided roughly into two classes: the good and the bad. But if it is easy to distinguish a good interpreter from a poor one, it is not so difficult to perceive why one, however celebrated as an endowed with talent, is inferior to another equally celebrated but evidently provided by nature with something imponderable, which places him a degree above the first.

Musical interpretation is a subtle and strange thing. Inferior interpreters behave with music in the manner of persons who would read poetry in an unfamiliar language, without knowing the meaning of the words, or even their pronunciation. Superior to this negligible group are those worthy interpreters who have some possibilities but lack technique. Then there are the virtuosi—wretched as they possess a tremendous technique but no interpretative intelligence; they are like very rich people who do not know how to use their fortune.

Personal Interpretations

After these inferior types come the more interesting interpreters. First, there is the whole category of those who are very intelligent and love their art deeply, but who look upon each interpretation as a problem which must be solved in a different way by each interpreter. That is, at bottom, they consider the thought of the composer as secondary to the individuality of the interpreter. And every one of these interpreters thinks he is dishonored if each of his interpretations does not bear, in a way quite evident and as undeniable as possible, his own personal mark.

Thus the majority of orchestral conductors, approaching a symphony of Beethoven, do not concern themselves simply with setting forth as faithfully as possible the music of the composer; but they evidently ask themselves, "What can I discover, nay even invent, that is new in this music, that may differentiate me from all other interpreters, past, present and even future?"

It is the top of those pianists who upon Beethoven's sonatas or Chopin's ballades and that certain singers approach a rôle in opera or a group of lieder in the concert hall. Self-Renunciation Needed

But true interpretation does not lie in this false and haughty attitude; rather it is based first of all on a complete renunciation of the interpreter before the thought of the author. Whatever the worth of the musical interpreter, he must always do homage to the composer. Once admit this fundamental, and its logical consequences must follow. Then

one can formulate this axiom: The ideal interpreter must be impersonal.

This assertion may seem exaggerated to many people, but nevertheless it is strictly accurate. Interpretative truth is one. There are not several ways of interpreting a piece of music; there is only one—the right one. But this correct interpretation is attainable only by the interpreter capable of embracing him self completely in favor of the composition.

It would seem, then, that the best interpreter is he who follows most faithfully the written intentions of the composer. But, if it were sufficient to play what is engraved on the paper, the first-comer could set himself up as a great interpreter.

There are today some improved German editions, the work of H. Riemann or of certain of his pupils, in which the musical expression is so well defined by a whole arsenal of rules, each more infallible than the rest, that the most difficult interpretation becomes child's play for a mere amateur.

Imponderable Values

But the fact is that the composer can set down but a small part of the vision that gave birth to the work of art. What differentiates the inspired interpretation from another, less remarkable though scrupulously faithful to the score, is precisely the presence of innumerable imponderable values, which could not be materialized by the composer in the form of musical signs, but which the superior interpreter divines through the inadequate notation and restores in his interpretation.

All this is equivalent to saying that the interpreter must first make a sacrifice, and then discover through a musical text which in the most favorable circumstances is very incomplete—all the composer conceived but was not able to note down.

Absolute impersonality, and imaginative power capable of recreating the whole latent aspect of a work of art—these characteristics of the ideal interpreter (to which must be added that supreme technique which is indispensable to complete realization) are enough to make clear why great musical interpreters are at least as rare as great musical creators.

I have known during my life only three artist-interpreters who could reach that highest region of their art in which the most tremendous technique and an exceptional intellectuality are offered in order to give place to an eloquence as simple, so wonderfully natural, that it seemed to be within reach of everybody. They were Eleonora Duse, Pablo Casals and Arturo Toscanini.

Toscanini's Art

It is possible to imitate physically the conducting of Toscanini, and most young Italian orchestral conductors hasten to take advantage of this possibility; but it is impossible

to copy one of his interpretations, for the simple reason that they are absolutely impersonal. I recall the curious phenomenon of Ferruccio Busoni's interpretations, so exaggeratedly personal, as if they were words that went without the genius of his music. The genius of his creator shines forth from page to page, and it often rises to sublime heights of emotional expression.

The music of yesterday afternoon was well suited to the talents of Mr. Koussevitzky. Even Dr. Muck's reading of this symphony, near perfection as it undoubtedly was, often smacked of cynicism. Not so with Mr. Koussevitzky, who completely surrendered to its message. Consequently the interpretation as a whole, if not as nearly perfect in technical detail as some of those in the past, was outstandingly beautiful and poetic. If Dr. Muck excelled in the movement of Mephistophelian parody, surely he did not attain to the exquisite loveliness of Mr. Koussevitzky's conception of the one devoted to the portrayal of Gretchen. In short, it was the most complete performance which Mr. Koussevitzky has given for any large work here so far.

The Cecilia Society has not in recent years been conspicuous for the pliability and responsiveness of its singing. Even Mr. Koussevitzky, with all his ardor, could not communicate a spark of emotion to them yesterday afternoon. They sang intelligently, with Bostonian reserve. They sang in an eminently respectable manner. But they did not once apparently lose themselves in the beauty of the music. No doubt they keenly felt the appeal of the music, but they gave no exterior evidence of it.

Mr. Charles Stratton sang the tenor solos with fervor, often with tonal beauty, occasionally marred by undue forcing of his voice. But his performance exhibited the requisite amount of musical understanding and was on the whole satisfactory.

The orchestra accomplished truly wonderful feats of virtuosity. S. M.

Full Program for the I. S. C. M. Zurich Festival

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The following is the full program of the fourth festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music to be held in Zurich, June 18 to 23:

June 18, 7:30 p. m., in the Tonhalle, concert of the Zurich mixed choir, Conductor Dr. Volkmar Andreae: "Psalmus Hungaricus"....Zoltán Kodály

String quartet.....Arthur Honegger

Followed by illuminated water carnival, and dance in the Tonhalle.

June 19, 10:30-12 noon, production of the Swiss Marionette Theater: "Master Pedro's Puppet Show."

The Zurich Chamber Orchestra Conductor A. Schachter

June 21, 7:30 p. m., at the Fraumünsterkirche, second international concert (choral): "Le Miroir de Jésus"

André Caplet (French) "Litany".....Felix Petryk (Czech)

Häussermann Vocal Choir, Conductor Hermann Dubs

June 22, 7:30, Tonhalle, third international concert: "Portsmouth Point," an overture

W. T. Walton (English) Concerto for orchestra On 38

Hindemith (German) Partita for Pt. and orchestra

A. Casella (Italian) Fifth Symphony for violin, trumpet and orchestra.....Eduardo Mata

P. O. Ferrand (French) Witches' Dance (fragment from ballet)

Tansman (Polish) Five pieces for orchestra

A. Webern (Austrian) The Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra

June 23, 7:30 p. m., Tonhalle, fourth international concert:

Piano Sonata No. 1, Op. 27

W. M. M. Makanovsky (Russian) Septet for flute, string quartet, female voice and piano

Arthur Honegger (Belgian) Concerto for violin and wind instrument

Kurt Weill (German) Pastoral and march, for Chamber Orchestra

Krasa (Czech) Jury: MM. Bliss, Honegger, Scherchen, Stravinsky, Szymanowski.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—"Glory Hallelujah," a play by Thomas Mitchell and Bertram Bloch, has been acquired by Guthrie McClintic.

Raquel Meiller, the Spanish singer who will make a much delayed New York début this spring, will begin her season about April 1, and give three evening performances and one matinée each week for four weeks, under the management of E. Ray Goetz.

The sixth matinée performance of the senior students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York, is to be given Feb. 26, at 2:15, at the Lyceum Theater, when Susan Glaspell's "Trifles" and W. S. Gilbert's classical comedy, "Pygmalion and Galatea," will be presented.

A comedy called "Ninety H. P." will open at the Windsor Theater, New York, next Monday.

MARY MARSHALL SHULTZ Teacher of Singing

6 Van Nest Place, Greenwich Village

Now available Tuesday afternoons at the Metropolitan Opera House Studios.

Telephone Penn 2634 6 Van Nest Place Tel. Watkins 5437

GEORGE C. BOWDEN

B. A. King's College Cambridge University Lecturer in English and American Literature

Voice Specialist

Singers, Readers and Lecturers Scientifically Prepared

110 East Fifty-Seventh Street and Plaza 8639—NEW YORK—Riverside 2382

SIX SONGS Words from THE BIBLE Volume \$1.35 POSTPAID

MUSIC BY HENRY LAHEE Boston Musical and Educational Bureau 12 Huntington Avenue, Boston

FOUR SACRED SONGS Dunning PIANO System

What is Thy Need? FOLIO \$1.50

Be Thou More Holy. FOLIO \$1.50

Let My Heart Be Filled With Praise. FOLIO \$1.50

Immanuel. FOLIO \$1.50

By Charles Clifford and Fred Davis BEATRICE CLIFFORD 284 Clayton St. San Francisco, Calif.

Los Angeles Teachers

ISOBEL TONE, Normal Teacher 626 So. Catalina St., Drexel 3704

LA VERNE C. FLEETWOOD Hollywood 20, Calif. 21st Street 8475

MILDRED G. HADNER 1821 So. Gramercy Pl. 760-281

EDWARD C. SHAFER 118 South Brand Boulevard Glendale 50

Glenwood telephone Glendale 50

Music News of the World

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926

Bartók and Heifetz in Berlin

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin, Feb. 2

I FULLY understand and appreciate the difference existing between the best player and the least of composers. The one is, or should be, nothing else than the advocate of the composer. I may perhaps be excused; therefore, for bracketing them together. And this is the more evident as Beethoven came to Berlin as both player and composer. If he had exhibited only the strong individuality that distinguishes him as composer, most probably he would not have achieved the success he won at his appearance at the Berlin Philharmonic. This reception was no doubt due to a misunderstanding.

Popular Melodies

That Béla Bartók is a man who represents not only the music of his country, but a good part of the music of our time, can hardly be contested.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal. He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century, and his music is the most personal.

He is the most personal composer of the century

THE HOME FORUM

When All the World's a Pageant

HOW little one dreams what strings of memory may be pulled, what scenes will be unrolled! A touch and all the world is moving. Time turns backward, curtains lift, and whole centuries, throbbing with vitality, and gorgeous and vibrant with color, move across the spacious stage. Such a string was pulled for me one day when I stood on Smallholme in Sandyknowe, the old tower on the estate of Walter Scott's grandfather. Near here, when but a young child, his nurse had found him lying upon his back and crying with ecstatic glee, "Do it again—do it again." Each vivid change of light and shadow in the panorama of the dark clouds hanging low over the wild moors; and one could readily believe that he was seeing in them turrets and great castle walls and flying banners, this potential romancer who was to set all the world a-going backward, reviving those scenes which for the most part, until his magic pen made them live, were dry bundles of statistics and dates. Well did his countryman, Carlyle, say of these romances:

"These historical novels have taught all men this truth, which looks like a truism, and yet was as good as unknown to writers of history and others till so taught: that the by-gone ages of the world were actually filled by living men, not protocols, state papers, controversies, and abstractions of men."

So now I saw Scott lying as a boy upon the moors, dreaming dreams and spinning yarns, or wandering among the peasant homes in the Highlands, listening avidly to the old tales of border life; the tales which some day were to make him world-famous; or with a circle of "gape-mouthed faces" about him, telling those stories over again. I made a brighter figure in the yards than in the class," he said of himself.

One sees that whimsical, genial face beaming above the Judge's bench in the Assizes, so understandingly separating the right from the wrong, and learning "a tremendous deal" about Scottish nature. And what stores and stores of historical knowledge he must have been absorbing in those days, in order that for thousands of readers, he might paint those historic pageants with such vivid colors of the imagination that the past has lived again for them as no dry tones of history could ever have made it.

I recall with keenest delight those days of my childhood when my brother and I crowded down before the fire in the library and wandered with Sir Kenneth in Palestine, amidst the moving masses of broaded banners, gold and silver trappings, gorgeous plumes and velvets, brave knights and beautiful ladies. How human seemed Richard of the Lion Heart; how eagerly, almost tearfully, we watched the great Saladin in disguise stand about the camp of the Crusaders and ply his magic art, first to the relief of Sir Kenneth's dog, and then to his king. How wonderful and colorful the great tournament at which Sir Kenneth was to redeem his name. How we wished we could take a keen sword and cut swiftly through a

Washington

He has they raised, because of his great worth; and he has headed them. For that they knew to value him. Had he been less, than they had passed him by; and had their souls lacked nobleness, his towering trunk, Scanted of genial sap, had failed to reach its proper altitude. . . . What made him Washington, makes him the chief Of this vast league—and that's integrity, the which his regal qualities en-links

In one great arch, to bear the sudden weight Of new cause, and, strengthening ever, hold Compact 'gainst time's all-whelming step.

—George Henry Calvert, in "Arnold and Andre."

In a Norwegian Valley

TELEMARKEN is par excellence the Norwegian valley of industry. Located in such a way as naturally to divide between the East- and West-lands, of which its dialect bears an unmistakable proof, it enjoys excellent communications by steamers and railroads, as well as by good automobile roads. Telemarken is rich in lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. With its natural supply of iron, ore and copper, with its good pastures for the noted fine cattle, Telemarken preserves a picture of robust activity. Besides its great industrial activities, it can boast of no mean home industries such as wood-carving, handwrought silver work, and artistic weaving.

More than forty years ago, while

present-day industrial activity still

was in its cradle, Erik Werenskiold painted this picture of the two girls from Telemarken. Here is smiling youth in a smiling landscape, all

breathing tranquillity and beautiful abundance. Like all other Norwegian valley-people, the people of Telemarken have their very special costumes, the one on top of the other, while both the men's and women's costumes are richly adorned with gayly woven bands and silver ornaments.

Erik Theodor Werenskiold has played a noted part in the history of Norwegian art. His art seems a perpetually youthful one, always in opposition to stagnation, always finding new ways for self-expression; and he always works with the fervent joy of youth, tempered with his deep understanding of the art of painting.

As a portrait painter Werenskiold is noted for his skill in characterization. The poetry of his country's fairy tales, and the prose works of native authors, have in him found an excellent illustrator.

To Banff in the Rockies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Of world of almost-singing stone,
No peacock blue and gold,
The hues that paradise may own
But mountains cannot hold,
My heart knows well the bright dis-tress

That to your peaks must come
To bear this lyric loveliness
Yet stand forever dumb.

My heart knows well, for it has
A song it cannot sing.
A song the brooks have, word for
word,

And birds upon the wing,
While I, who would so love to voice
Just one of beauty's days,
Must watch the bursting trees re-
joice
And find no tongue to praise.

T. Morris Longstreth.

Escape Through Right Education

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE history of the world's reli-gious education is practically the history of escape from positions outgrown. Among those instances in the Bible recording how right education became the way of escape, we note that of Noah. God taught him a means of escape to be utilized in a time of universal disaster. The flood was simply a great washing away of visible error. Having acquainted himself with God, Noah proved himself intelligent enough to use the best-known means of safety.

Abraham was spoken of as the Friend of God after God had educated him out of the beliefs of material dependence on kinship and native country. To confirm himself in this escape he established himself in a new locality, that the race he was to father might know a broader freedom in a country which was not gained by warfare, but which was the outcome of Abraham's being taught of God. He learned more of the one God, in contradistinction to the many gods of idolatry, as he learned how to find a great nation.

Again, it was the custom of idolatry to sacrifice the fairest children to their gods. But though Abraham was tempted to sacrifice his son to his God, even as idolaters did to theirs, in that experience he learned that his son was not meant for sacrifice, but should grow under divine protection. This advance was made in the best way that Abraham could understand. Thus was the pagan sense of sonship outgrown, and the father advanced in fatherhood.

Joseph, in his necessity, escaped; and his brethren rose eventually from the poverty of jealousy into the abundance of love's brotherhood.

The manner of Moses' escape from Egypt seemed a sorry thing, but he needed to be taught obedience to God's method of education as applied to His chosen people. The Jewish nation had first to be taught that God caused their escape from bondage; then they had to be educated in what freedom meant, and how to defend it, before they could occupy the promised land. Their next step was to understand the law of the one God; for as fast as they could learn true law, so fast could they rise above the attacks of clan law.

A pure woman escaped from the world's false theory of fatherhood when she learned that God was truly Father; and her offspring escaped with her. This led to Jesus' ability

to prove man's escape from death. Thus, among myriad other blessings, hope, with true foundations, enhanced the world's escape from uncertainty about the future.

Latterly, there appeared, through the strivings of Mary Baker Eddy, the truth about God as Mother. This truth is educating mankind to escape from every material concept. To her was, moreover, revealed the practical teaching of Truth and Love, which elucidates laws of defense from the supposititious laws of offense. We know that Moses and the children of Israel had to apply themselves assiduously to learn what the Ten Commandments intended them to rise. Even as their growth was symbolized by the ark, the tabernacle, and Jerusalem, so the world must advance steadfastly in the spiritual understanding of the possibility of spiritual healing as revealed through the practical study of the authorized Christian Science textbooks and publications, for, as Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83), "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

The purpose of church is not for the perfection of one only, but for the education of all. Scanning the history of religion, we see how it may be said to have begun with Abraham and passed through the stages of servant and patriarch; of prophet; of priest and king; of "he that should come" as Way-shower; of disciple; of revelator, as Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; of the practical healing truth available for the growth of every individual today. To rise through spiritual unfoldment is the universal privilege. We need not take what some one says for granted, but we are obliged to see that the ladder of spiritual growth does indeed, like Jacob's, reach from earth to heaven. Thus we learn that this way of escape is uplifted spiritual consciousness; that to know the truth now transforms us from fear to practical confidence in God; that with truth enough men escape from all false seeming, "for the former things" (times of ignorance), have "passed away." That which shall be ultimately proved will be heaven only, for "they shall be all taught of God." Thus taught, all obedient ones may advance steadily, thus evidencing their escape through right education; and through their growth, all may learn to benefit.

Revival

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west,
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's
breast.

—Stopford A. Brooke.



Telemarken's Girls. From a Painting by Erik Werenskiold

By Permission of the Artist

The Lady of Mount Vernon

In view of the important places her husband filled, it is astonishing how little we really know of her.

W. Washington occasionally refers to her in his letters and diaries, but usually in an impersonal way that gives us little insight into her character or activities. She purposely destroyed all the correspondence that passed between her and her husband and very little else remains that she wrote. From the few letters that do survive it is apparent that her education was slender, though no more so than that of most women of her day even in the upper class. . . . But she was well trained in social and domestic accomplishments, could dance and play on the spinet—in short, was brought up a "gentlewoman."

There is every reason to believe that Martha Washington was as good to her husband in many ways. At home she was a good housewife when Washington was in public life; she played her part well. Not brilliant sallies of wit spoken by her that she wrote. From the few letters that do survive it is apparent that her education was slender, though no more so than that of most women of her day even in the upper class. . . . But she was well trained in social and domestic accomplishments, could dance and play on the spinet—in short, was brought up a "gentlewoman."

Although she was not the paragon that some writers have pictured, she was a splendid home-loving American woman, brave in heart and helpful to her husband, neither a drom nor a drudge—in the true Scriptural sense of a worthy woman who sought wool and flax and worked willingly with her hands. As such her price was far beyond rubles. Paul Leland Haworth, in "George Washington, Country Gentleman."

In Shakespeare's best work the plot and the characters determine each other. We know that the playwright usually started with some borrowed story, but the final result often approximates a perfect union of the two elements. The story requires the persons, and the persons fashion the story.

Even the special students of the dramatist have been slow to appreciate this point. It was Coleridge himself who spoke of "Dogberry and his comrades" in "Much Ado" as "odd into the service, when any other less ingeniously absurd watchmen and night-constables would have answered the mere necessities of the action." A few writers had pointed the way to a sounder interpretation; but it was Dr. Furness who showed clearly that Dogberry and his associates were foreordained . . . for the exact roles which Shakespeare wished them to play, that the dramatist was forced to have characters like these and none other. The play hinges on them." For example: "Had Dogberry been one whit less conceited, one whit less pompous, one whit less tedious, he could not have failed to drop at least one syllable that would have arrested Leonato's attention just before the tragic scene in the garden." —Henry.

A great variety of fabrics were produced: "Striped woolen, wool plaited, cotton striped, linen, wool-birdseye, cotton plaid with wool, gilded dome." Your weeping-ash that was our dome of yore: For still we deem the dearest spot on earth The home, where'er it be, that gave us birth.

—Samuel Waddington.

From the Tower Window—Siena

A hundred feet below was the street, a narrow canyon between high walls, perenially sunless; the

voices of the passers-by came up, reverberating, as out of a chasm. Down there they walked always in shadow; but in our tower we were the last to lose the sunlight. On the hot days it was cooler, no doubt, down in the street; but we at least had the winds. The waves of the air broke against our tower and flowed past it on either side. And at evening, when only the belfries and the domes and the highest roofs were still flushed by the declining sun, our windows were level with the flight of the swifts and swallows. Sunset after sunset all through the long summer they wheeled and darted round our town. There was always a swarm of them, acrobatically maneuvering just outside the window. They swerved this way and that, they dipped and rose, they checked their headlong flight with a flutter of their long pointed wings and turned about within their own length. Compact, smooth and tapering, they seemed the incarnation of airy speed. And their thin, sharp, arrowy cry was speed made audible.

And all the while the sun descended, the shadows climbed higher up the houses and towers, and the light with which they were tipped became more rosy. And at last the shadow had climbed to the very top and the city lay in a grey and violet twilight beneath the pale sky.

On evening, toward the end of June, as I was sitting at the window looking out on the whirling scene, I heard through the crying of the swifts the sound of a drum. I looked down into the shadowy street, but could see nothing. Rub-a-dub, dub, dub—the sound grew louder and louder, and suddenly there appeared round the corner where our street bent out of sight, three persons out of a Pinturicchio fresco.

They were dressed in liveries of green and yellow—yellow doublets slashed and tagged with green, parti-colored hose and shoes, with feathered caps of the same colors. Their leader played the drum. The two who followed carried green and yellow banners. Immediately below the tower the street opens out a little into a tiny square. In this clear space the three Pinturicchio figures came to a halt and the crowd of little boys and loafers who followed at their heels grouped themselves round to watch. The drummer quickened his beat and the two banner-bearers stepped forward into the middle of the little square. They stood there for a moment quite still, the right foot a little in advance of the other, the left fist on the hip and the lowered banners drooping from the right. Then, together, they lifted the banners and began to wave them round their heads. In the wind of their motion the flags opened out. They were the same size and both of them green and yellow, but the colors were arranged in a different pattern on each. And what patterns!

Nothing more "modern" was ever seen. They might have been designed by Picasso for the Russian Ballet.

Had they been by Picasso, the graver critics would have called them futuristic, the sprightly (I must apologize for both these expressions) jazz. But the flags were not Picasso's; they were designed some four hundred years ago by the nameless genius who dressed the Siennese for their yearly pageant.

In the case, the critics can only take off their hats. The dams are classical, they are High Art;

there is nothing more to be said.

The drum beat on. The banner-bearers waved their flags, so artfully that the whole expanse of patterned stuff was always unfurled and tremulously stretched along the air. They passed the flags from one hand to the other, behind their backs, under their arms, they were High Art;

People come to see the Canyon—
to look down. But they should also look up. For the sky, as elsewhere, is the crowning feature of landscape. Out of it comes light, . . . light of which the beautiful blue is only a broken and dispersed fragment." —John C. Van Dyke, in "The Grand Canyon of the Colorado."

The Poetaster

Rapier, lie there! and there, my hat and feather!
Draw my silk curtain to obscure the light,
Goose-quill and I must join awhile together:
Lady, forbear, I pray! keep out of my sight!
Call Pearl away, let one remove him hence!
Your shrieking parrot will distract my sense.

Would I were near the rogue that crieth, "Black!"
Buy a new almanac! doth vex me, too:
Forbid the maid she wind not up the jack!

Take hence my watch, it makes too much ado!
Let none come at me, dearest friend or kin,
Who'er it be, I am not now within.

—Samuel Rowlands, in "The Melancholy Knight" (1615).

Hills

Out of the complicated house, come I to walk beneath the sky.
Here mud and stones and turf, here everything.

Is mutually comforting.
Now hung upon the twigs and thorns appear A host of lovely rain-drops cold and clear.

A hill like mother-giantess old
And with a complete patience, let the bosoms wet,

And even tolerate that such as I Should wander by with pain in southern heel which cannot harm Their bodies calm:

And, with a heart they cannot know, to bleed
The enormous power of their peaceful fulness.

—Frances Cornford, in "Spring Morning."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00

Ozoe sheep, vest pocket edition, India paper 3.00

Morocco vest pocket edition, India paper 3.50

Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00

Morocco pocket edition, Oxford India paper 5.00

Levant, heavy Oxford India paper 8.50

Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India paper 11.50

FOR THE BLIND

In Braille, Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth \$3.50

Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

Art News and Comment

European Art at Brooklyn Museum

By RALPH FLINT

New York, Feb. 19
ONCE more are the hospitable reaches of the Brooklyn Museum given over to contemporary European art. So many fine exhibitions of continental painting and sculpture have been held within the galleries of this ambitious museum in Eastern Parkway that its reputation for open and constructive sponsoring of individual art has become unique among museums. The new galleries are mainly given over to a large assemblage of art by the Scandinavian American Artists, a society recently organized for exhibition purposes and proposing to make this first group showing a yearly event.

With the catalogue listing but a half a dozen or so names familiarly, the exhibition provides much that is necessarily new. John F. Carlson seems to be the most notable group of canvases, and his richly colored woodland scenes are all memorable pictures. Particularly does his large "The Barrier" sound the hushed note of untrammeled nature under the darkling pall of night. The wide valley reach with purpling mountains beyond has been captured by Mr. Carlson with rare success and over the whole scene broods a solemn majesty that carries this painting beyond the range of the purely pictorial. J. Lars Hostrup, a well-known exhibitor at the big water-color shows, presents four or five an exceedingly original carrying into the other medium much of the sparkle and spontaneity of his work in water color. Ernest Ipsen contributes one of his well-made portraits, and B. J. O. Nordfeldt sends a group of his Southwestern canvases, strong, rugged, modernistic visions of the land of the American Indian. These Nordfeldt paintings stand up better here than at any previous showing that I recall.

Vigorous Work

Henry E. Matson strikes a strong note with his somewhat modernly inclined painting of tulips and Olaf Oleson's large decorations in colored plaster are most effectively displayed. Kai Gotsche reveals a decorative talent of large promise, and his essays in buon fresco, while not quite as brilliant as the one he sent to the current Architectural League show, are special interest. Birger Sandzen has half-dozen colorful sketches of western scenes, done in his exuberant, high-pitched style and, at a considerable distance, vibrantly effective. His insistent over-reliance on strident blues tends to make his flashing canvases monotonous, despite the brilliancy of his color schemes and his dashing manner. George Lober, Trygve Hammer, Carl Halsthamar, and Charles Haag are the outstanding members of the sculpture group, the last named sending a score of curious small wood-carvings representing forest sprites and done with a considerable degree of imaginative skill. Other artists sending interesting work are Olaf O. Christensen, Florence Christensen, Homer Ellerton, Karl Johnson, Carl Sprinchorn, Gunnar Widforss, and Peter Wedin.

Hungarian Prints

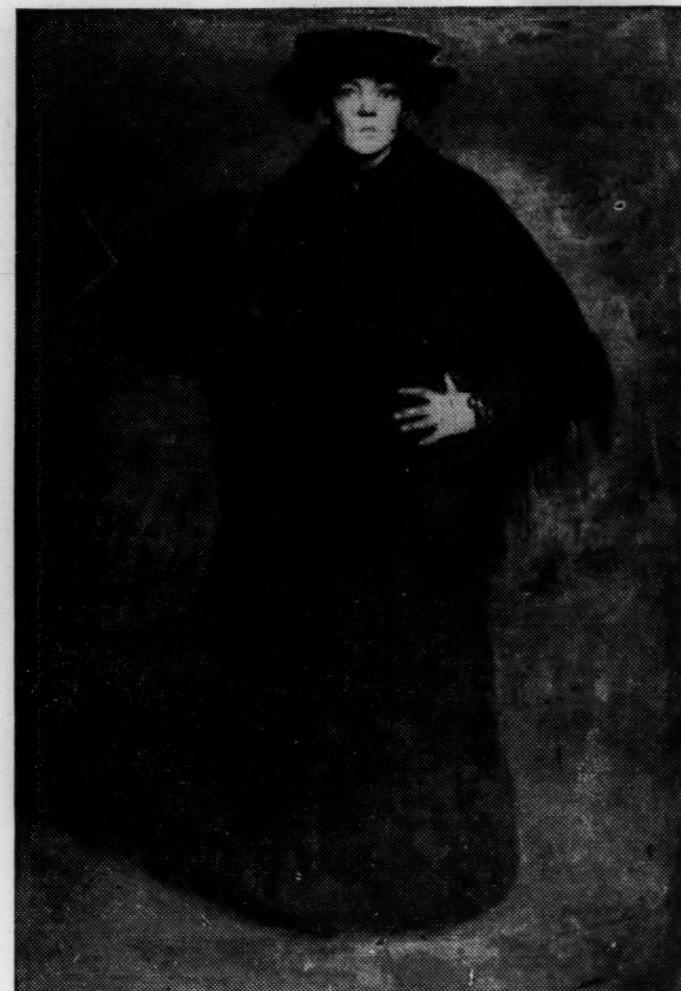
In the print department of the museum a most delightful exhibition of contemporary Hungarian prints is in progress. This group of plates was gathered together at the institution of the Cleveland Museum, and is being sent to various other art centers in this country as illustration of how the graphic arts are faring in Hungary. More than a score of men are represented and in practically each case the work is of an outstanding nature. Running through the whole exhibition is a strong vein of definite originality, varying widely with the individual and yet keeping within a general group envelope. A very even registration of artistic intent is found up and down the lines, flaring once or twice into something quivering and instantly tangible, but never falling away into the routine or academic. This is indeed a band of etchers worth cultivating; their names are perhaps more obscure and repulsive than the rest of American manifestations in this medium, but this should not be allowed to militate against acceptance of their work.

There is not space to single out more than one or two of the many fine things to be enjoyed here, but all the plates of Kalman Istokovits are commanding in design and technique. His figure work is rugged, fired to a running rhythm, movement as the French say. His designs are superb, struck with quick assurance, folding in and out of themselves like merging forms in a vision. These etchings are rich in texture, as are all the prints of these Hungarians, vibrant with large, impulsive strokes, and tinged with something of the new school of design. Nandor Varga, another designer of dramatic plates, often recalling the large prints of Rembrandt in their tone and composition, Istvan Zador, Jeno Simkovits, Istvan

Szonyi, Vilmos Aba-Novak, and Joseph Derković are particularly notable numbers of this group. More of such art should be forthcoming, and the Brooklyn Museum might well arrange something of this sort on a larger scale one of these days.

A third exhibition current at the museum brings before the public the work of Albert Goss, a Swiss painter who specializes in mountain scenes.

"A LONDON FLOWER GIRL"



In Flora Lion's Current Exhibition at the Vose Galleries, Boston.

Denver Art Notes

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—Chappell House is "A London Flower Girl," a study of a type as well as an individual characterization exemplifying the painterly, decorative and fluid skill. Mrs. Lion met the girl in Oxford Circus and persuaded her to come to her studio as a model.

The flower seller eventually was transferred to canvas, though undependable in keeping her appointments, and complaining that she could make more money selling flowers. Nevertheless, the girl asked Mrs. Lion afterward, when they happened to meet in the street, if there were prospects of further work as a model. Her greeting to the artist was: "Well, my dear, how's business?"

Old Maps

Old Maps and Their Makers, by Louis A. Holman. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed & Co. \$1.

The current vogue of map collecting for decorative as well as useful purpose has aroused interest in the origin of cartography. For we have allowed these old documents to lie hidden in libraries for reference and ignored the charm and ingenuity that was included in their making. Louis Holman, an authority on matters pertaining to the graphic arts, has recently published a brochure on the subject of these old maps and their makers.

In a historical sketch of the craft, he says that the earliest maps were made in the crude manner in which any written thing was recorded, on cloth, wood, stone. But a much later development found the copper plate the best way of making numerous copies of the same plan. To be a practical one, the map must conform to scale, have orientation and location. The early map-makers included trees, fish and ships as details. Indeed, the Greeks and Romans called maps by the word for "pictures," and the attitude toward the map as an object of decoration was responsible for the fantastic coloration and all the little decorative details.

Mr. Holman makes the point that the decorative aspect should be considered an important factor. People have not suddenly invented this attitude on account of the fad of collecting. They are recognizing one of the original intentions of the makers in appreciating their decorative efforts.

AMUSEMENTS

DALLAS, TEX. Motion Pictures

HASKELL THEA. Haskell and Elm Sts. Tel. H-8396

ZANE GREY'S

TO THE LAST MAN" MONDAY MAR. 1ST with Richard Dix and Lois Wilson

LOS ANGELES Motion Pictures

2D TWICE DAILY 8:15 KING VIDOR'S TRUMP

THE BIG PARADE

A METRO-GOL'DWYN-MAYER Epic starring JOHN GILBERT with Renée Adoree and the great SID GRAUMAN PROLOGUE

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

TWICE DAILY—2:15-8:15

King Vidor's Pictorialization of LAURENCE STALLINGS' GREAT STORY

THE BIG PARADE

Starring JOHN GILBERT with RENEE ADOREE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production

Engagements in Other Cities

Astor Theatre, New York

Garrick Theatre, Chicago

Aldine Theatre, Philadelphia

Shubert-Detroit O. H. Detroit

Auditorium Theatre, Baltimore

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

Every Evening (except Monday) Mat. Saturday

"Brimful of sparkling fun!"—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH 45th St., W. of Bway. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

SHUBERT 44th St., W. of BWAY. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 22

Mats. Wednesday, Saturday and Feb. 22

THE OPERETTA TRIUMPH!

Teek Theatre, Buffalo

Wilkes Theatre, San Francisco

Grauman's Egyptian, Los Angeles

MAJESTIC THEATRE, BOSTON

THE DRYBUK

NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

466 Grand Street, Drydock 7516

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Father of the War College

Letters and Letters of Rear Admiral B. Luce, United States Navy, by Captain General Albert Gleaves, United States Navy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$4.

AN IMPORTANT addition comes to the biographical bookshelf in the "Letters and Letters of Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy." Yet it may be believed that the name of Rear Admiral Luce will have little immediate significance to the average intelligent citizen who happens to see the title, and that his first thought may be that here is a biography of a no doubt distinguished officer and gentleman, but not necessarily interesting unless one is interested in naval matters.

It is at least open to debate whether the average intelligent citizen is as interested in naval matters as an average intelligent citizen ought to be, but for those who are, the volume will be welcome as the biography of an officer who more than any other individual is credited with being responsible for some essentially important and determining factors in the making of the modern American Navy.

The War College

"Due to him and him alone is the founding of our Naval War College, the first of its kind to be created in any country. Without it Mahan would have had no forum in which to expound his views on the influence of 'Sea Power in History,' as the book of his writing, based on his lectures there, is entitled, a book that revolutionized naval thought the world over. To us, Americans, Luce's labors are even more important than Mahan's opus magnum, for they have made the Navy efficient, in the widest sense, able to deal successfully with the largest problems of international complications."

So wrote Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich to the author with reference to the plan which Lieutenant Commander Luce conceived during the Civil War, and which was brought to fruition only after what now seems an astonishing period of opposition.

But the very suggestion that naval officers should attend lectures and otherwise study naval history and strategy in a "college" divided opinion in the Navy, and Congress, too, was slow in reaching any comprehending sympathy for it. "After 18 years and laborious years," says the author, "the College found its self on a permanent foundation, and recognized as an indispensable unit in the Navy's organization. Other countries followed where we led. England, Germany, Japan, France and Italy, have established War Colleges on the lines of ours at Newport."

Regular Training

If this had been all, it would justify a book. There were other results of a continuing effort to improve naval conditions, the introduction of regular training of young men for the Navy, and an important part in the preliminary insistence upon better equipment that eventually, under the secretaryship of George von L. Meyer in 1909, reorganized naval administration, and did away with management by a bureaucracy.

"He entered the navy," says Rear Admiral Gleaves, "in the days when a large proportion of the crew could neither read nor write. As the type of bluejacket improved, Luce saw the necessity of training them by some methodical plan, and while his efforts attracted but little attention at first, his ideas gradually took hold and became a fixed policy of the Navy Department, with the result that raw recruits were developed into men of self-respect and independent character, with a sense of fearless devotion to duty."

In 1908 we find the writing to President Roosevelt: "Our new Department by subdivision among bureaus, the management of the Navy Department by subdivision among bureaus, the season between which there was little or no co-ordination—which were bad enough in the old days of a few wooden ships and smooth bore guns, have now become intolerable. The severest condemnation of our archaic system of naval administration comes from former Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte in his annual report to Congress of Nov. 28, 1906, in which he declared that 'a very radical and thoroughgoing

Why China Doesn't

Why China Sees Red, by Putnam Weale. London: Macmillan. 12s. net. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.

PRECISELY what induced Mr. Putnam Weale to call his latest book "Why China Sees Red" is not easy to fathom, for the book is full of most excellent reasons why China as a whole does not see Red at present, has not in the past, and is unlikely to do so in the future.

No doubt the older meaning of the phrase "see red" applies with considerable force to the present attitude of a large portion of the Chinese population, but that is insufficient to account for Mr. Weale's book to show that the "Red" in his title is synonymous with "Bolshevist."

Mr. Weale's account takes the contemporary history of China down to as late as September, 1925. Yet such is the kaleidoscopic march of events in the Celestial Republic that in many respects his book is already out of date. General Feng Yih-hsiang, for instance, is no longer in the picture—at any rate, not for the time being. Wu Pei-fu has come back again into the limelight, and is apparently considering the surprising possibility of making common cause with his old enemy, Chang Tso-lin, who has been down and out once since Mr. Weale's record closes, and now seems to be more firmly entrenched than ever. Moreover, the Red (Bolshevik) Chinese, of course, in Peking Mr. Weale has much to say that is not in the book, to him to have been the result of the impact of the irresistible forces of Western civilization against the invincible mass that is China, and finally tells the Western powers what they ought to do next. Whether the

in existence. Before he came to that compilation he had acquired experience by being almost continuously at sea for 18 years; four times around the Horn, once around the Cape of Good Hope, and eight times across the Equator. He had been with Commodore Biddle when the U.S.S. Columbus and Vincennes visited Japan, but without opening up intercourse with that country, six years before the historic visit of Commodore Perry.

To quote the author's summary of his book: "Admiral Luce's long life was one of extraordinary love and enthusiasm for his profession, of which he was magister magistrorum. He loved books, but he loved better ships and sailors. He lived through three generations of naval thought . . . but his greatest work was done during the transition period of the Navy when wooden ships were giving place to steel armored vessels, when cherished ideas of sails were relegated to the past, when our Navy and Navy Department were stagnant and demoralized. In those vexing times of unpreparedness and inefficiency, his was the far horizon, the clear vision, the wise judgment." The book is admirably illustrated with prints and photographs.

Poetry, a Priori

Modern Poetry, by H. F. Collins. London: Jonathan Cape. 6s. net.

M. R. COLLINS has made a serious and interesting attempt to display modern English poetry as an organic whole, or rather as a special phase of a continuously changing organism; to show whence it has come, its actual nature, and whither it is tending. If his success has not been quite complete, that is due rather to his methods than to any lack of plausibility in his arguments. One need not agree with all the latter to admit that they are pursued with both logic and learning.

But Mr. Collins's book is not long enough to do justice to his subject on the lines on which he has chosen to treat it. In reading it one is constantly wishing that its generalizations had been illustrated by more particular criticism. Some of such writers or poems as Mr. Collins has selected to dwell on at length have the appearance, at least, of having been rather arbitrarily chosen. A good many poets who have acquired considerable celebrity are not mentioned at all in his pages; of others, such as Yeats and Masefield, the treatment is too partial to be altogether just; while one would like to have more explicitly stated the grounds on which Laurence Aberhart, John Galsworthy, and others are placed. At times it would almost seem that he believes in a thing called "modern poetry" independent of its individual practitioners.

Perhaps that is an exaggeration; but at any rate it is true that Mr. Collins is most interested in fundamentals, and selects his illustrations to enforce them. His statement of these fundamentals is admirably clear, his definitions always precise. He accepts the antithesis of classical and romantic. "This inherent groping of the spirit," he writes, "is the element and the essence of romance, and the yearning that craves for expression yet defies expression, the inconclusive stirrings of the emotional apprehension of life and the articulation that must transcend emotion." As a corollary, the language of romantic poetry is never quite "up" to its material. Only the Elizabethans, who were romantic in temper rather than in thought, and had an exceptionally rich and plastic language to work with, managed to write romantic poetry with a sense of fearless devotion to duty."

In 1908 we find the writing to President Roosevelt: "Our new Department by subdivision among bureaus, the management of the Navy Department by subdivision among bureaus, the season between which there was little or no co-ordination—which were bad enough in the old days of a few wooden ships and smooth bore guns, have now become intolerable. The severest condemnation of our archaic system of naval administration comes from former Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte in his annual report to Congress of Nov. 28, 1906, in which he declared that 'a very radical and thoroughgoing

The Story of a Royal Cub

The Yellow-Mantled Lion, the Story of Nogonyama, by Ernest Glanville. Illustrated by Warwick Reynolds. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

NOGONYAMA was a fat yellow ball of fluff who with his sister rolled and played on a bed of reeds, trying to pin flitting beams of Africa's sun under his paw. From the time when he awaited the slight rustle which told of his mother's approach, to his unintentional participation in local politics, the story of this lion cub is absorbingly related by Mr. Glanville. The story portrays the lion as he is, undecked by fancied human characteristics, with his own habits and dignity.

The lion cub grew rapidly, learned his scents and sounds, as well as behavior when other lions joined the party. He saw a wise old lioness depart swiftly before the approach of men. Sometimes he passed down a wooded track in the speckled light and returned to pare his talons on the bark of a tree, or pounced on a stirring leaf. On such occasions he was arrested on the path by the scent of man and leaped to feet to avoid a falling log. It was only a log, for he carefully investigated, despite the quickly suppressed snarl of a wild cat above, who appeared to regard him only with the most detached and polite interest between motions of licking its paws.

Seeking His Fortune

The time came when the older lion who had joined the family party with him had disappeared, and Nogonyama was privileged to seek his fortune in the world at large. The energy he displayed in chasing for three miles a hyena whose lair annoyed him very much impressed a brace of jackals and they forthwith attached themselves to his suite as scouts and guards.

The season of drought descended upon the veldt, and Nogonyama had his adventure with the wild hunting dogs, to the considerable bruising of his dignity. He took to the forest and met a herd of elephants who also seemed unimpressed with the monarchial bearing of the visitor. Nogonyama expressed himself in a series of grunts, barking deep and barking and grunting in the night till the birds, baboons and frogs joined in, dogs were roused, cattle bellowed and the darkness was in.

The roar of one lion is distinguishable from his fellows, Mr. Glanville is equally doubtful.

Mr. Weale's own opinion on the subject of China as set forth in "Why China Sees Red" would appear to be a recantation of those he expressed on the same subject in 1918, when he wrote, "The Fight for the Republic in China—a Semi-official Statement of China's Case to the World." It is of course as legitimate to change one's opinions as it is to have them, but for the fact that Mr. Weale, in his unofficial capacity, makes no reference to his totally different semi-official views, it would not be necessary to mention the matter.

Apart from the question of opinion, however, there are certain points of fact on which we would like to make common cause with his old enemy, Chang Tso-lin, who has been down and out once since Mr. Weale's record closes, and now seems to be more firmly entrenched than ever. Moreover, the Red (Bolshevik) Chinese, of course, in Peking Mr. Weale has much to say that is not in the book, to him to have been the result of the impact of the irresistible forces of Western civilization against the invincible mass that is China, and finally tells the Western powers what they ought to do next. Whether the

Electrical Power

Electrical Power and National Progress, by Hugh Quincy. London: George Allen and Unwin. 8s. ed. net.

THE economic, industrial and domestic use of electricity is at last being recognized in Great Britain, as it has long been in America. In England the matter has been forced on the public by various causes, as the need of utilizing its coal product to the best advantage, and the desire to lessen the effects of the smoke produced by the ordinary coal-firing, which allows the better part of the fuel to escape up the chimney. England has little water power; she cannot produce electricity from "white coal," as do the mountainous countries of Europe and the United States. The transforming of coal into electric energy is therefore of vital interest to British manufacturers and power-users and to the population as consumers and as sufferers from smoke.

Mr. Quigley deals with fundamentals, so that the whole subject of the economic production and use of electricity stands out clearly, not only to the engineer but to the citizen interested (as consumer and taxpayer) in the industrial and economic progress of his country. It shows the great achievement of the electrical industry, in terms of in-

Not Too Modern

C. R. W. NEVISON, Contemporary British Artists' Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE most recent monograph of the British Artists' Series is on the work of Nevison, one of the few significant English artists of the new school. He is the "first English painter to be influenced by Fauvism and the first to forget it." With this clue we can proceed to

glance at the photographs at the end of the book and appreciate the whole, some manner in which this artist has accepted the best the movement has to offer without becoming attached to its incidental eccentricities.

His portraits have the firmness and concentration upon essentials that is reminiscent of the best of the modern French (in the Renoir tradition). There are many mannerisms, some less radical than others. But in all of them there is sensitiveness and acuteness that testify to the virility and fine sensitive quality of the artist's imagination.

but his style, so French in its clear, neat phrasing, is trim and gay like his favorite, Sir George Etherege, who arrived in dull, pompous Ratisbon wearing "the pantsalon very well mounted, the tassels new and pretty, and the best cut coat ever seen."

Mr. Nevison's brush seems never to repeat itself. It is experimental, changing constantly in the presence of new experience. Sometimes it has the geometrical precision and sharpness of planes that is a result of the cubistic inspiration. Sometimes there is an atmospheric painting that gives the title to the series.

HONESTY and candor are refreshingly apparent in these essays. One may not agree with the author; one may think his sense of values vitally at fault; but there is an undoubted pleasure in sharing the biographical excursions of a critic who says exactly what he thinks, and knows so perfectly how to say it. From so much patient digging among forgotten archives one might expect him to emerge heavy-footed and covered with dust;

but his style, so French in its clear, neat phrasing, is trim and gay like his favorite, Sir George Etherege, who arrived in dull, pompous Ratisbon wearing "the pantsalon very well mounted, the tassels new and pretty, and the best cut coat ever seen."

Mr. Dobree makes no secret of his partiality for witty Etherege, "the indomitable old beau," whom years at Ratisbon form the subject of his first essay. For Sir John Vanbrugh, "the Architect of Blenheim," who gives the title to the second, he has likewise a cordial regard. But for the discreet Mr. Addison—Joseph Addison of the Spectator, the subject of the third and last essay in the volume, he has scant praise. Frankly, he despises him, and dubs him "the First Victorian."

From the point of view of literary skill this last essay is a masterpiece, but it cannot escape the suspicion of prejudice. Says Mr. Dobree: "To us, in rebellion against the Victorian view, with more faith in the human being, and much less in his ideals, approaching as we do indeed a nihilism in values, a character such as Addison's must seem unsatisfactory." He adds: "But since we have not to condemn . . . we may not admire; but are we sure we do not a little, now and again, with reservations, envy the tranquillity, the certitude?"

This is a hopeful note on which to end. It suggests that Mr. Dobree is not yet tired of thinking; and some day he may class these brilliant essays as belonging to a period "when we were very young."



Pastel Reproduced From "C. R. W. Nevison."

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

What Does Christ Expect of Young People Today? by T. H. P. Salter. Boston: The Pilgrim Press.

Whom God Hath Sundered, by Oliver Onions. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Primitive Culture in Greece, by H. J. Rose. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

On an Island That Cost \$24,000, by Irvin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Noah's Ark, by Amabel Williams-Ellis. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

A Woman and Her Money, by Elizabeth Frazee. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50.

Barbar and Gladstone, by D. C. Somervell. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.50.

The Greek Point of View, by Maurice Francis Egan. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.50.

Scarlet and Mellow, by Alfred Kreymborg. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$2.

Fifty Candles, by Earl Derr Biggers. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.

Giltter, by Katherine Brush. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

In Quest of the Soul of Civilization, by H. G. Boogart. Washington, D. C.: H. G. Boogart.

The Missing Gates, by F. F. Foster. New York: Siebel Publishing Corporation. \$2.

The Correspondence of John Cleve Symmes, edited by Beverly W. Bond Jr. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The Mind of Jesus, by Louis Howland. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.50.

Paradox, by Harvard Hockey. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$2.

The Black Stamp, by Will Scott. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Company. \$2.

The Love Game, by Suzanne Long. New York: Aduhly Company. \$2.

Spanish Bayonet, by Stephen Vincent Benét. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Principle and Problems of Government, by Charles Grove and Bertha Moser Haines. New York: Harper & Bros.

Game Trails in British Columbia, by A. Bryan Williams. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.

Roughly Spoken, by H. C. Witwer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Ships of Lateen Rig, by M. M. M. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Rodemont, by H. Bedford-Jones. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Pig Iron, by Charles G. Norris. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

The Half-Century Edition of

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

with

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Hans and Gretchen

By CRAIG HENDERSON

NA clear, piping day in spring, 300 years ago, a wooden ship which was to carry Hans and Gretchen to the strange New World of America sailed away from Holland. It seemed a very jolly adventure to the children and they wondered why some of the men and women loaded back a little load at the neat cottages, the shining canals, and flapping windmills.

"Only think of sailing and sailing closer to the other side of the sea," whispered Gretchen. "And I do hope the Indians will all be nice and friendly."

"Father and I will get logs from the forest and build a brand new house," promised Hans.

"And I am going to plant a garden much larger than our old one," said Gretchen. "Mother has bags and bags of seeds. I wonder if little Indian girls like to play with dolls and keep house."

The voyagers were welcomed joyfully by the lonely traders who came down to the wharf to wave and shout as soon as the sails of The Restless showed in the bay. A rough, bearded man in a leather jacket caught Gretchen in his arms and seated her on his shoulder. The man shook hands with her father and mother and slapped Hans on the back. They had never seen him before, but strange old friends in this lonely little colony on the edge of the New World.

Then came the unloading of chests and bundles and the moving into a rude log cabin which Gretchen and her mother made homelike with their few household treasures. A bear-skin rug, brass candle sticks, pewter plates, and, of course, a spinning wheel and loom, found their places in the new house. The floor was carefully sanded in neat patterns and the great fireplace sent a friendly smoke wreath curling up from the wide stone chimney.

The New Home

Getting settled in the new home was interesting work, and they were all so busy that no one had time to think too much about Holland. Quince and apple and peach trees were planted to make an orchard, and the bags of seeds went into the rich soil of the new garden.

In a little while Hans and Gretchen felt quite at home in the pioneer village. Pink and white and red and yellow tulips bloomed in the garden wall, and rows of cabbage and turnips and onions. In blue blouses and pinafores and clacking wooden shoes, Hans and Gretchen went to school and sat on long wooden benches with other children. There were jolly parties and picnics, and in winter splendid skating and sleigh-riding. The friendly Dutchmen drove away loneliness with hearty cheer. Such mixing and baking as went on in the spotless kitchen.

A Long Long Voyage

The children were glad to have these grownup friends about them, for it proved a long journey, indeed, this sailing to the other side of the sea. Day after day they watched the great heaving waves and thought about what the new land would be like. And when clouds filled the sky and the waves dashed so high that the ship was tossed about, the canals

In time there were windmills and

quaint gabled houses in New Amsterdam just as in old Holland. Women spun fine linen beside the blazing hearths. A spirit of sociability prevailed. There were merry house-raisings, corn-husking and tavern parties and balls. Everyone helped his neighbors and was helped by them in turn.

Ships brought loads of silks and other merchandise from distant ports, and Indians bartered their richest furs for knives and strings of beads. Also English and German and French settlers came to New Amsterdam, and soon Hans and Gretchen were learning about the other countries across the sea where their new neighbors came from.

So the children grew up as their little village grew richer and larger, and they began to feel that they were Americans rather than Hollanders. They learned the village in which even the children had houses and buildings.

Indians there were in plenty. But the children slipped shyly through the streets when they came to town, and most of the time they stayed with their mothers in the boats or in the forests. Indian men paddled their canoes down the river and brought furs to the New Amsterdam traders. One day an Indian woman came to the door with a black-eyed baby in a little cradle strapped on her back, and Hans and Gretchen gave the visitor cakes and rolls.

The children helped herd the cows in the swampy lands about the village, and they had to take care not to let the animals stray away into the deep woods. So many village girls drove the cattle to and from pasture that a path was worn in the tall grass along the side of a little stream. This path was called Maiden's Lane, and it kept the name even after it became a noisy street.

You may see this street in one of the busiest in all the crowded city of New York, which has grown for 300 years and taken the place of the Dutch village of New Amsterdam. But instead of log cabins and cow-paths and meadows there are now giant skyscrapers along Maiden's Lane.

—Ed.

Daisy

Daisy was a little Anglo-Saxon word. She was quite timid and shy, and so you only saw her in crowds of her friends. She had a very white skin, and blue eyes, and pretty yellow hair, and she had a brother and sister. The brother's name was Leucanthemum and the sister's name was Chrysanthemum.

They were very big words for such a little girl to pronounce, but she had to say them with grace.

When Daisy was an Anglo Saxon word her name was Daeges-eage (day's eye) but one day she decided to travel, so she got on a boat and came over to America. Americans were too lazy to pronounce the long word so they named her Daisy, but they liked her so well that they kept her there and she didn't travel any more.

Marie A.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



I'd had a nice time getting in again too, if Lucy hadn't come along just then and opened the door for me, because I can't open doors easier than I can open them!

The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Anne B. Joan C. Donald V. Tom O. Ruth Margaret N. With the boys and girls who write to me, I am always very pleased. Some of them seem to find a difficulty with the postal address, as they are difficult at first, aren't they? —Ed.

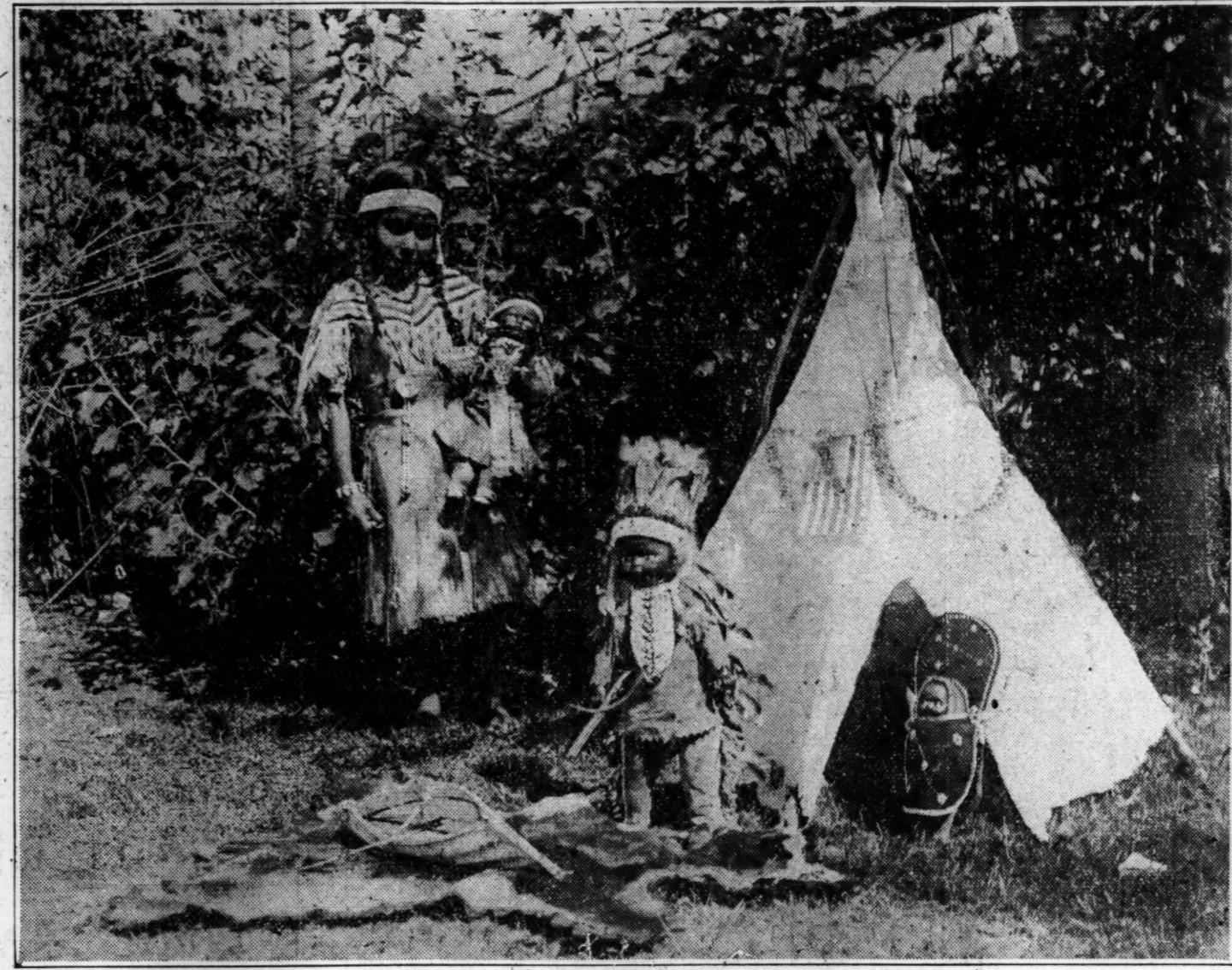
I live in Iowa where the fall corn grows. We do not have very much snow here, but it snows some every winter and I go sledding.

I have some pets—two cats, a Boston bulldog, which is not one bit cross, and an Angora goat. My little brother and I hitch her up to the wagon and go riding sometimes.

I enjoy all the Children's Page and the Sunny Hours column. I hope some other little Mary in the fourth grade will see this letter and write to me.

Mary W.

The editor would also like to thank the following boys and girls for their letters: Anne B. Joan C. Donald V. Tom O. Ruth Margaret N. With the boys and girls who write to me, I am always very pleased. Some of them seem to find a difficulty with the postal address, as they are difficult at first, aren't they? —Ed.



Wild Rose, a Little Coeur d'Alene Indian Girl, With Her "Red-Skin" Dolls.

An Indian Child's Playhouse

Huge logs crackled in the 12-foot fireplaces, and turkey and venison sizzled in pots above the fire. Cakes and candy and pots of chocolate added variety to the feasts.

New Amsterdam

In time there were windmills and quaint gabled houses in New Amsterdam just as in old Holland. Women spun fine linen beside the blazing hearths. A spirit of sociability prevailed. There were merry house-raisings, corn-husking and tavern parties and balls. Everyone helped his neighbors and was helped by them in turn.

Ships brought loads of silks and other merchandise from distant ports, and Indians bartered their richest furs for knives and strings of beads.

In the accompanying photograph Wild Rose is shown playing with her "Red-Skin" dolls, just as any little white girl plays with her "pale-face" dolls.

Eagle Feather, the Indian brave, carrying his bow and arrows and

looking at his canoe, appears to be old, and which are still worn by the Indians of the west when today they gather for a powwow on the reservations, or for some celebration where the "whites" are to be entertained, such as fairs, carnivals, etc.

Eagle Feather wears a "bonnet" made of many feathers that are fastened into a long strip of knotted red flannel and sewed firmly to a padded head-band which forms the crown, while the extra length down his back until it sweeps the ground, just as did many of the ceremonial head coverings that were worn by the American Indians.

The next day he was very busy delivering invitations. They were written on the silver parchment disks from the Honesty plant and he carried them on his back in a milkweed pod. Everyone seemed pleased to receive them and promised to come. He was gone all day. Polly had to go to market herself and carry home the cabbage leaves and some kernels of corn. They were to have soup for dinner.

From that day until the day of the party the Peter Mouse family were very busy. The house had to be cleaned thoroughly and new rugs of buckskin leaves put on the dining room floor.

They used maple leaves for decorations and one day they made a trip to the flower garden and stripped the Chinese lantern plant of its orange lanterns. These they hung in the dining room. One also hung over the entrance.

And Peter was not idle. He selected a nice round pumpkin and cut a hole in it with a sharp knife, large enough for him to crawl through. They were going to have fresh pumpkin seeds for dessert. Peter and the five boys rolled it home and left it standing outside the little house.

"It makes a wonderful decoration on the lawn. It seems a shame to eat it," said Polly, as she hurried to the thin iridescent shells.

The little papoose snuggled down in his beaded papoose cradle appears comfey and contented, even though he cannot get his wee hands out to suck his thumbs.

Wild Rose knows just how to place the poles of her teepee so that they press against each other at the top to form a brace which holds them steady. The cover of the teepee is of cloth, although the "lodge" of the Indian child's great-grandfather would have been of skins. This cover is thrown about the poles, and to hold it in place two flap-poles are inserted in the ears or pockets at the top. Whitened pins or sharp-pointed thorns are used to pin the tent together above the door.

Wild Rose is evidently a patriotic little American, and one might take it as symbolic of the faith the Indians have in the "Great White Father" at Washington that she has an American flag hung above the entrance to her teepee playhouse.

The Third New Game

WHEN Anne and Betty and Jimmy and Tad came to play with Martha, and to ask Martha's Big Sister to teach them another new game, Sister took them all out into the hall. She pointed to the stairs and said:

"L'escalier," and all the children said "L'escalier," and waited expectantly.

"Assseyez-vous, tous," said Sister. This time she pointed to the lowest step. Anne and Betty seated themselves on it, and when Sister nodded and smiled, the rest squeezed in beside them.

Daddy advised sending him down to the library and then with Mother Duck, Brother John thought it would be best to put him in the aquarium with the gold fish. But Marmee dear laughed and said, "Some day we shall find a way to change him."

Sister held up her right hand. "La main droite," said she. She held up her left hand. "La main gauche."

Then she held up a small brown nut.

"Le noix," said Sister. She put her hands behind her back, and when she brought them again in sight, both hands were closed.

"Oh est le noix?" asked Sister. She looked at Jimmy, and Jimmy looked at her right hand.

"Dans la main droite?" asked Sister.

"Dans la main droite," said Jimmy, but she opened her right hand and showed that it was empty. She put her hands behind her back again, and brought them out, and gave Tad a turn to guess.

"Dans la main gauche?" asked Tad. But he too was wrong.

When it was Anne's turn to guess, she said, "I believe that it's in your left hand."

"Bye-bye, Tubby," said Jackie, putting his hand to his mouth and waving his chubby hand at Sister Mary Lou.

Instantly a bright idea came to Marmee. "Now tell Tubby by-bye," she said, pulling the rubber stopper out of the tub. The water bubbled and gurgled as it ran out of the tub.

"Bye-bye, Tubby," said Jackie, putting his hand to his mouth and waving his chubby hand at Sister Mary Lou.

From that time on Jackie would tell Tubby by-bye, and never once again did he cry when it was time to get out of the tub.

"Shall I go up a step?" she asked.

"Oui," said Sister, and Anne moved up.

Of course everyone moved up a step, who guessed where the nut was, and everyone who missed a guess, sat still.

"Does the first one who gets to the top step, win the game?" asked Betty.

"Oui," said Anne.

Ask This One

Q. Why does a new moon weigh more than a full moon?

A. Because a full moon is much lighter.

Camps for Girls

KOAHANNA

for GIRLS

In the North Woods on

Lake Michigan, Cranberry

Study, Tutoring, Sports,

Horseback Riding, Booklet,

MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, 1368

Granville Street, Chicago, Ill.

This camp advertises only to

The Christian Science Monitor

1120 Bell Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Mo. 107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station, Boston, Massachusetts

Starting The Year On Top

7 Months Leadership

Total Advertising

JANUARY, 1926:	
The Sun.....	1,453,598
2d Evening Paper.....	1,224,100
Sun's Lead.....	<u>229,498</u>
DECEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	1,571,906
2d Evening Paper.....	1,439,250
Sun's Lead.....	<u>132,656</u>
NOVEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	1,541,154
2d Evening Paper.....	1,482,490
Sun's Lead.....	<u>58,664</u>
OCTOBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	1,642,102
2d Evening Paper.....	1,600,824
Sun's Lead.....	<u>41,278</u>
SEPTEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	1,253,426
2d Evening Paper.....	1,181,606
Sun's Lead.....	<u>71,820</u>
AUGUST, 1925:	
The Sun.....	826,146
2d Evening Paper.....	763,820
Sun's Lead.....	<u>62,326</u>
JULY, 1925:	
The Sun.....	858,650
2d Evening Paper.....	837,390
Sun's Lead.....	<u>21,260</u>
National Advertising	
JANUARY, 1926:	
The Sun.....	352,420
2d Evening Paper.....	229,630
Sun's Lead.....	<u>122,790</u>
DECEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	368,266
2d Evening Paper.....	220,956
Sun's Lead.....	<u>147,310</u>
NOVEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	414,694
2d Evening Paper.....	272,402
Sun's Lead.....	<u>142,292</u>
OCTOBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	414,120
2d Evening Paper.....	283,306
Sun's Lead.....	<u>130,814</u>
SEPTEMBER, 1925:	
The Sun.....	273,154
2d Evening Paper.....	217,136
Sun's Lead.....	<u>58,018</u>
AUGUST, 1925:	
The Sun.....	191,922
2d Evening Paper.....	160,788
Sun's Lead.....	<u>31,134</u>
JULY, 1925:	
The Sun.....	236,552
2d Evening Paper.....	193,470
Sun's Lead.....	<u>43,082</u>

THE continued leadership of The Sun in advertising among New York evening newspapers was more pronounced in January than ever before.

In January The Sun led the second New York evening newspaper by 229,498 lines. The Sun's lead during this month was nearly a hundred thousand lines greater than in any preceding month.

The Sun's gain in total advertising in January of this year compared with January of last year was 206,894 lines. This was 72,204 lines more than the combined gains of all the other New York evening newspapers.

National Advertisers have found through experience that The Sun is an extremely effective medium through which to sell their products in New York and for this reason, month after month, and year after year, they use more space in The Sun than in any other New York evening newspaper.

Advertisers prefer The Sun to all other New York evening newspapers because of its demonstrated superior selling power—a selling power that is due to an unusually responsive circulation.

The Sun is read by people who have the means as well as the desire to buy what they need and want—people who have confidence in The Sun as a newspaper and who respond readily to the advertisements which it publishes.

A very rigid censorship on all advertising is maintained

The  **Sun**
280 BROADWAY

BOSTON Old South Building WASHINGTON, D. C. Munsey Building CHICAGO 208 So. La Salle St. SAN FRANCISCO First National Bank Building LOS ANGELES Van Nuys Building PARIS 49 Avenue de l'Opera LONDON 40-42 Fleet St.

STOCK MARKET HAS WEEK OF IRREGULARITY

Wide Movements in High-Priced Shares—Brokers' Loans Up

NEW YORK. Feb. 20 (Special)—Careful observers of the stock market say that at the beginning of the week that they did not look for movements in the stock list as a whole in either direction. They were unable to discern features of the situation or developments in the near future that would bring about either a big advance or a corresponding decline. In such circumstances the market said that they would be very well satisfied if the market held about steady. This is about what a considerable number of stocks actually did. There was special activity, however, in some issues that resulted in rather spectacular advances. This was especially true of American Can and General Electric.

From day to day the Street was unable to get any news or even definite rumors to further a satisfactory explanation of the wide fluctuations in those prime favorites. It was assumed, however, that it was only a matter of a short time until the General Electric Company announces a plan for the sale of its shares.

No special explanation was given for the continued activity on a large scale in the motor stocks. It was attributed chiefly to the continuance of business at about the levels that had prevailed for some time, and to the fact that the market was looking for business during the first half of this year, and in some cases during the whole year.

It was considered difficult to explain the relative quietude of the petroleum stocks. Announced in the industry, and this has made it possible for the stronger companies to put themselves in the best position financially. They have been for several years. Still the shares have dragged in comparison with those of other active groups.

Baldwin's Weakness
No explanation was needed of the sharp decline during several days in Baldwin Locomotive stock. The reason was that the market had been share earned on the preferred stock. In some circles the greatest surprise for a long time has been that Baldwin Locomotive common has held at such high levels notwithstanding the unsatisfactory earnings. After several days of declines the stock again displayed surprising strength, and yesterday was notably steady. The company's earnings should be better this year.

General satisfaction was expressed over the fact that no other market situation developed similar to that which was disclosed when Devos & Raymond slumped to a new low on the days. It was regarded as one of those unfortunate market experiences that are soon forgotten, but it is hoped that this particular one will be a strong object lesson to any other group that might have a similar undertaking in mind.

The opinion in the best informed speculative and banking circles is that, generally speaking, the technical position of stocks that are dealt in speculatively on a large scale is not encouraging at the moment, the long period during which there has been pronounced activity of a kind calculated to "ad- vance prices.

Look for "Bear" Factors

The professional operators tried to make the best use possible of the good market, but were relatively inactive in the steel industry that was furnished by the Iron Age. It stressed the point that new buying was disappointing.

On the other hand, attention was called to the fact that production of steel is increasing at about the same rate for some months, namely, about 35 per cent capacity.

It is assumed by careful observers that United States Steel Corporation and other large manufacturers would continue to increase their output looking for big increases in new business. Those who were eager to depress the prices for stocks called special attention also to the smaller car loadings of the railroad both in comparison with the preceding week and the corresponding week of the month before. To prominent railway executives, unfavorable weather played a considerable part in the smaller volume of freight traffic handled.

Preliminary reports of the railroads for 1925 and coming into the market, output figures have shown substantial increases in both gross and net over 1924. It would not take very much larger increases in the net earnings of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern for them to cause the directors to feel that they were justified in restoring the 7 per cent dividend paid for so many years.

Money Trend Upward

Although there were no striking changes in the rates for money in the local market during the week there was a disposition in conservative circles to give increased attention to the trend of the market call and time loans. It was moderate toward a higher level in each instance.

Surprise was expressed in speculative circles by the brokers' loans for last week as reported to and by the Federal Reserve Board. Inasmuch as, demand for loans had been called every day, and as there was no reason to have been a fair amount of liquidation in stocks, a decrease in the total of the loans had been predicted.

On the contrary, the official figures disclosed an increase of about \$46,000,000. After the market had given more consideration there was a disposition to attribute the increase, to a considerable extent, to the large aggregate of offerings of new securities which involved considerable borrowing temporarily by those bringing them out.

The settlement of the anthracite strike, the resumption of mining and of the actual shipment of coal, the passing of the tax bill by the Senate and the decision to a large number of increased and spent requirements were among the prominent developments of the week of a purely constructive character. Some disappointment was expressed over the fact that the Nickel Plate merger decision was not handed down.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

HUDSON & MANHATTAN

January gross \$1,046,464 1925 3% Net after tax \$1,046,464 1925 3% Surplus after chgs. 179,671 153,093

DETROIT EDISON
1926 1925
Jan total oper and non oper rev. \$4,196,828 \$3,854,803 Surplus after chgs. 1,231,217 221,405

QUAKER OATS EXPANSION
CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (Special)—Quaker Oats Company plans \$100,000,000 expansion program for Cedar Rapids (Ia.) plant, increasing oatmeal capacity 50 per cent and making it the greatest cereal mill in the world. The expansion, which this summer, covers four or five years.

LONDON MONEY MARKET
LONDON, Feb. 20—Money today was 3% per cent and discount rates short bills, 4% per cent; three months bills, 4% per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20

Yr. 1926	Dly.	Company	Sales	High	Low	Last Change	High	Low	Last Change	Yr. 1926	Dly.
109	103	Abilene Power	\$100	106	104	+2	82	78	-1	5	Elec. St. Bat.
84%	84%	Adams Express	500	106	104	+2	82	78	-1	6	Elec. Auto. Lite.
82%	82%	Adams, F. & Co.	1800	178	177	+1	84	82	-1	7	Emer. Brant.
9%	7%	Alumahuda Lead	1000	84	82	-2	54	52	-1	8	End. Johnson
114%	107%	Air Reduction	18,600	114	110	+2	118	110	-1	9	End. John. pt.
2024	2024	Ala. & Sun.	2000	102	100	-2	98	96	-1	10	Elec. Dot.
2	112	Alaska Juncun	2100	134	132	-1	145	142	-1	11	Erie 1st pt.
161%	161%	Alaska Can. Cables	100	131	130	-1	140	136	-1	12	Erie 2nd pt.
142%	112	Alaska Chem.	1200	125	124	-1	135	130	-1	13	Erie 3rd pt.
161%	120	Allied Chem. Co.	700	125	124	-1	135	130	-1	14	Erie 4th pt.
84%	84%	Allied Chalmers	6,000	91	88	-3	84	82	-1	15	Erie 5th pt.
104%	104%	Alm. & Co.	100	108	107	-1	109	107	-1	16	Erie 6th pt.
34%	28%	Alm. & Co.	7000	31	28	-3	27	25	-1	17	Erie 7th pt.
98%	80	Alm. & Co. Ch. pf.	3400	90	88	-2	87	84	-1	18	Erie 8th pt.
40%	35%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	1200	41	40	-1	40	38	-1	19	Erie 9th pt.
28%	31	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	1200	41	40	-1	40	38	-1	20	Erie 10th pt.
80	75	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	21	Erie 11th pt.
111%	111%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	22	Erie 12th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	23	Erie 13th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	24	Erie 14th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	25	Erie 15th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	26	Erie 16th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	27	Erie 17th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	28	Erie 18th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	29	Erie 19th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	30	Erie 20th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	31	Erie 21st pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	32	Erie 22nd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	33	Erie 23rd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	34	Erie 24th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	35	Erie 25th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	36	Erie 26th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	37	Erie 27th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	38	Erie 28th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	39	Erie 29th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	40	Erie 30th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	41	Erie 31st pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	42	Erie 32nd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	43	Erie 33rd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	44	Erie 34th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	45	Erie 35th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	46	Erie 36th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	47	Erie 37th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	48	Erie 38th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	49	Erie 39th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	50	Erie 40th pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	51	Erie 41st pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	52	Erie 42nd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	800	35	34	-1	34	32	-1	53	Erie 43rd pt.
100%	100%	Alm. & Co. Bk Note	8								

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order five lines. Copy over minimum, measure at least three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS MANAGER with camp experience in New England and camp, Christian Science preferred. Address Box A-218, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC

for first-class man; good position for man

with a family desiring the country. State

ages per hour give address. Box A-601, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL housekeeper, capable of experi-

ence, accustomed to children for experi-

ence, modern house, neatly kept, moderate sal-

ary. Mrs. NEIL, Beverly Road, Douglas

172, Long Island.

WOMEN, not over 20 years to act as

messengers and junior clerks. Good opportunity for

advertising: Christian Scientist pre-

ferred. Box A-621, The Christian Science

Monitor, Boston.

MISS ARNOLD AGENCY desires positions

as maid, governess, nurse, maid, house-

keepers, house-keepers. Phone 280-1000.

9777, 300 W. 142 St., New York City.

We OFFER a real opportunity to a woman

who enjoys business interests, and experience

would qualify her for a constructive, char-

acter-building sales service. Good opportu-

nity for personal training and remuner-

ation, with salaries liberal commissions and bonus

possibilities. THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE FOR

CHILDREN, 802-803 Park Square Building,

Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, experienced executive

36, desires to make a change in office

position, cost clean, best references.

DAVID H. SNELL, 939 East 23rd St., New

York City.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, houseman, private,

carried, driver, mechanic, city, country, refer-

ences. DuREY, 2283 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

RECENT college graduate desires opportu-

nity to learn business, with Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER—Secretary—Stenographer

Competent woman, 12 years experience, de-

sires position, with Christian Scientist pre-

ferred. Box A-622, The Christian Sci-

ence Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALBERT SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Office for Discriminating People

15 Park Row, N. Y. C. Barclay 1226

BENNETT WILLIAMS AGENCY

HIGH GRADE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

15 East 40th St., N. Y. C. Hill 1717

BOSTON

DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

BUSINESS & DOMESTIC Positions

247 Elm St., W. Somerville Tel. Prospect 2498

CHARLES L. GORDON EMPLOYMENT

AGENCY—Supplies excellent positions, cooks,

waitresses, chambermaids, maid-servants, refer-

ences, footmen, chambermaids, maid-servants, refer-

ences. 122 East 3rd St., N. Y. C.

FLORIDA SPRINGER—High-grade secre-

taries, executives, bookkeepers, telephone clerks.

2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Hill 2720

HIRST OCCUPATIONAL EXCHANGE, 99

Broadway, New York. A medium agency

where executives and better class of men and

women seeking positions are brought together.

LOUIS C. HAHN—Occupational Exchange

for men and women seeking office positions, 380 W. 46th

New York. Worth 1315.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY

High grade colored maid-servants, references.

2382 7th Ave., New York. Audubon 2808

PERSONNEL COMPANY, executive bank-

ing, bookkeeping, secretarial, typists, and

classes of office positions for men and women.

9 Church St., N. Y. C. Court 2303.

STENOGRAPHERS

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN STENO-

GRAPHY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, STENO-

GRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., 100 BROAD-

AVE., TELEPHONE MURRAY 2720.

THE COLLEGIATE SERVICE, INC.

We are specialists in college

and social institutions

with experienced college-trained workers.

executives. 437 Fifth Ave., New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC., 17, 42nd

St., New York City—Offering a sympathetic,

intelligent placement service in business, but

specializing in mill stores and advertising

agencies; register free, no person, b-2.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKER (colored) cutting, fitting,

alteration: 901 from Franklin Hotel, 2nd

floor, Cambridge, Mass. 3848-R.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

NAHSH LETTER BUREAU

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Stenog-

raphy, Mailing, Publicity,

120 West 43rd Street, N. Y. C.

Wilkinson 1158

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

A GRADUATE of one of New York's

most famous teaching centers will give two

weeks free lessons to promising stu-

ents. Box W-9. The Christian Science

Monitor, 270 Brattle Street, Boston

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

FOR SALE—An almost new, light oak,

parlor set, consisting of sofa, chair,

coffee table, desk, and electric lamp; colors

green and black; upholstered with imported

French cretonne; cost \$400.00 for sofa.

Tel. 280-310-311. The Chris-

tian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS for sale: some an-

titutes; books of various kinds.

245 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Apt. 11. Porter 880-11.

City Headings

ALABAMA

Birmingham

SALES LEASES

LOANS APPRAISALS

JEROME TUCKER

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

REALTORS

1117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.

Phone: Main 5980

Also at Miami, Fla. at 700 N. E. End Ave.

The S. A. Williams Co.

Incorporated

1919 THIRD AVE.

Women's and Misses'

Apparel

At Moderate Prices

ZAC SMITH

Stationery Company

Printing, Engraving,

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards

Office Furniture

LUCY W. DUBOSE

FIVE POINTS STUDIO

Artistic Gifts for All Occasions

Studio No. 8 1034 So. 20th St.

ALABAMA

Birmingham

Continued

Martha Washington

Candy Store

307 No. 20th Street

Delicious Lunches—Afternoon Tea

Candy S. G. VAUGHAN, Mgr. Soda

Utopia Dry Cleaners

J. R. JOYCE, Mgr.

HIGH CLASS

CLEANING

and DYEING

Tel. Main 6537

RICH'S

Only GOOD Shoes

For the Entire Family

"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

Mobile

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Aut.ized Dealer

Adams Motor Company

Government and Claiborne Sts.

NICK-CLIP ELECTRICAL CO.

Electrical Refrigeration

Home Phone 18

Everything Electrical

562-564 Dauphin Street, Mobile, Ala.

SEMMES C. BRUCE

Sporting Goods

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The recent postponement of the preliminary conference on disarmament at Geneva from February to April or May, at the request of the governments of France, Italy, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay, is a proof of the immense difficulties which underlie the problem. Officially the reasons given for the postponement are that the conference will have a better start if it opens after Germany has become a member of the League of Nations, and that delay may make it possible for Russia also to attend and so make the conference universal in its scope. These reasons have certainly great weight, but there is not much doubt that the compelling reason was the fact that no general basis of agreement is yet in sight which would reconcile the conflicting views of the different powers.

The first great difficulty which has to be solved is that of the ratio to be maintained between the armaments of Germany on the one hand, and of France, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other. Under the Treaty of Versailles not only have the Allies the right to maintain troops in the Rhineland until 1935, which is thereafter demilitarized, but the German army is limited to 100,000 men, while no equivalent limitation is placed upon the armies of her neighbors. The Germans naturally say that if Locarno and the ideal of disarmament mean anything, the allied armies ought now to be reduced to the German level and the Rhineland evacuated. France, Czechoslovakia and Poland, however, are by no means confident about Germany's future intentions and seek to perpetuate in some way the preponderance which they now enjoy.

The second difficulty relates to Italy and Russia. What view do these powers really take about disarmament? The public utterances of the Fascists glorify war and the use of force as the supreme weapon of national self-expression. There is no sign, as yet, that the idea of the all-round limitation of armaments finds favor with Signor Mussolini. Russia, on the other hand, while professing the most unimpeachable sentiments about universal disarmament, maintains an immense army and makes the use of force the foundation both of the Soviet system of government at home and of its still widely advertised ideal of the world revolution abroad. It is, therefore, not at all certain that there is any real common ground between these powers and the powers which see in a system of limitation agreed to by all nations a real security for peace.

The third difficulty concerns sea-power. There is by no means the same enthusiasm for the results of the Washington Conference about the limitation of naval armament in Europe or Asia as is common in the English-speaking world. The other powers are no more willing to concede a permanent superiority to the navies of the United States or of Great Britain than is Germany willing to concede a permanent superiority to the armies of France. Sooner or later the question will be asked of the United States and Great Britain: "Well, if you are so enthusiastic about an all-round limitation of land armament in Europe on an equal basis, will you agree to a similar agreement about navies? If you expect us to trust one another, will you also show your trust by bringing your navies down to a basis of equality with other powers?" When that question is asked, what is the answer going to be?

It is just as well that these practical problems should be faced, because there is a great mass of unreasoning and somewhat sentimental enthusiasm behind the idea of disarmament which is inclined to refuse to face difficulties beforehand and which becomes extremely indignant and condemnatory of others when the facts come to the front, and it sees its ill-thought-out dreams begin to fade away. A conference on disarmament is certainly a right idea, not because any thinking person believes that it can produce any miraculous results in the present condition of the world's thinking, but precisely because it enables everybody to learn clearly what are the real obstacles which have to be removed before lasting results can be achieved.

Armaments are not a cause, they are an effect. Armaments only exist because humanity separates itself into self-contained and self-centered nations. And armaments swell to the point when they become dangerous only as fear or greed or ambition begins to animate the thinking of these separated nations. The first step toward an effective reduction of armaments is that the mutual confidence and trust of the nations should increase, and that can only come about as they learn how to co-operate with one another in the common tasks of the world in which they have to live together. In so far as the collective discussion must help to make all nations understand better what the problem to be solved really is, the preliminary conference on disarmament, whether it be held soon or late, cannot but do good.

They were gracious and significant words to which Speaker Hull, of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, gave utterance when turning over his gavel to Miss M. Sylvia Don-aldson of Brockton, when she assumed the rôle of presiding officer of the House the other day. "Madame Speaker," he said in part, "our tribute is general because you stand there as the representative of all the women of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and happily and signally demonstrate the fact that today neither the ballot, nor public office, nor the highest gift within power of this House, is denied to any citizen on account of sex." Never before in the 145 years, since Gov. John Hancock, after calling to order the first great and general court elected under the Constitution, surrendered the gavel to Thomas Cushing, as Speaker, had the words "Madame Speaker," been heard before the State House of Representatives. And the skill with which Miss Don-aldson conducted the session was a credit to her sex and the women of Massachusetts.

Perhaps as a concession to that "personal liberty" which peoples of all nations, either individually or en masse, sometimes demand that they be permitted to enjoy, the governing powers in Russia a number of months ago permitted a resumption of the legalized production and sale of vodka, of an alcoholic content of 40 per cent. By the same authority in this beverage had previously been prohibited. Now comes the announcement from the Soviet Government, verified by published figures, showing that drunkenness and the use of drugs have both increased alarmingly since the latest change in the national law. It is reported that of the 29,067 persons treated in Moscow hospitals during the last year, 20,930, or about 70 per cent, were alcoholics.

The figures are interesting to the people of every country, but are especially so to those of the United States, where a determined effort is being made to create the impression that conditions are worse under prohibition than they would be under a system of legalized sales of intoxicants. While the showing, it is explained in news dispatches, is for a single city only, the statement is made that the figures are indicative of conditions throughout Russia. Of importance also is the showing that the use of narcotic drugs has increased proportionately with the increased use of intoxicating liquors. The specious appeal has been made by the enemies of prohibition in the United States that drug addiction increases wherever the sale of alcoholic beverages is forbidden. Russia seems to refute this claim by the showing that drunkenness and the habitual use of narcotic drugs go hand in hand.

It is conceded, of course, that the responsible heads of the Russian Government are the judges of the policies which are adopted for the regulation of their own and their people's affairs. It may, possibly, have been made apparent to them that the demand for the return of vodka was so insistent that to deny it would be to imperil the stability of the Government itself. Similar sinister threats have been made in the United States by those who are insisting that it is the right of a free people to indulge their individual appetites as they see fit, and that it is a matter that concerns neither society, the home, nor the governing authority.

The American people decline to be influenced or coerced by this mesmerism of the terrorists. They realize that the stability of their Government is not seriously threatened by the clamor of the mob. The boasted power of the liquor bloc was at its height when those comprising the brewery, distillery and saloon forces carried on their trade under the licensing system. Routed from this stronghold, it is making its last stand with its back to the wall.

It really seems that the Golden Rule is permeating the consciousness of the ordinary people to an extent that has never been the case before, if one may draw conclusion from the many departments of human activity in which it is being incorporated as an integral part of their policy. One of the latest is the post office in Lansing, Mich., where many indications show that a real effort is being put forth to provide service of a truly personal type, rather than of the impersonal nature so frequently associated in thought with government offices. What has been the effect of this "atmosphere"? Well, one tangible result is the fact that the "swing" room where the workers change shifts has been largely furnished by business men of Lansing. But the real result is beyond definition; it is the establishment of a bond in society that helps to lift the whole world higher.

A New York octogenarian who takes a refreshing satisfaction in the fact that he retains

his keen interest in business, that he enjoys mixing, on his daily trips to and fro between his factory and his home, with other commuters and straphangers, has announced that he is already setting apart

nearly one-half of his yearly income to endow, in Yonkers, N. Y., a home for poor children. He has purchased a tract of 100 acres of land which will become the site of this home, and has planned, it is announced, to provide that 45 per cent of his estate, valued at something near \$100,000,000, be devoted to providing buildings and a continuing fund for the maintenance of the institution.

This unassuming philanthropist is Mr. John E. Andrus, a Yonkers manufacturer. Although he is said to be one of the fifteen wealthiest persons in the United States, he modestly disclaims the distinction which such a position might seem to bring. He is reported to have observed recently, in making an impersonal reference to those who possess far greater wealth, that he could not afford, even with his competence, to devote his time to merely pleasurable pursuits. But one may be inclined to the belief that he finds actual pleasure in the very things he is doing.

The projector of this beneficence is wisely endeavoring to organize it on what he regards as a practical business basis. He deplores the fact that funds contributed to similar charities are often largely dissipated before they are applied to the purposes intended. "The idea," he says, "of collectors for charity taking 50 or 75 per cent of what they collect is all wrong." Those who have given, some freely and some perhaps grudgingly, to community chests or special funds sought by individual institutions, sometimes feel that they are imposed upon by the methods which are countenanced in the name of charity.

Increased costs, both for food and maintenance, have brought many difficult problems for solution by the managing boards of endowed institutions of the kind referred to. Their incomes are not as flexible as their expense sheets, and the result is that in some cases their benefactions have necessarily been curtailed. It is the hope of the projector of the Yonkers home for poor children, by the adoption of a strict business policy, to increase,

Russia's Experiment With Vodka

year by year, the trust fund which he will provide, just as capital invested in a prosperous industry increases.

No one would attempt to estimate or forecast the influences of such a constructive charity. Observation and experience convince even the skeptical that what the American boy and girl most need is their chance. They are not permanently handicapped by early privations if opportunity and sunshine finally are provided. It may even sometimes seem that because of the earlier contacts with squalor, and because of an almost instinctive ability to detect and shun the pitfalls which the vicious and designing lay for the unwary, the children who have been emancipated from such environments are those most ready to accept at face value the better things which are provided.

Bruckner, composer of orchestral works of vast plan, will yet find favor with American audiences, if a hope expressed by Otto Klemperer, the conductor, materializes.

Bruckner, according to his notion, only needs more hearings, to become as popular in the United States as Brahms. But Bruckner's symphonies must, in his view, be presented in full, notwithstanding their great length; just as Schumann's must be performed after the original score, in spite of their weak instrumentation.

Mr. Klemperer, lately taking up the baton of the New York Symphony Orchestra, has attempted to push Bruckner to acceptance, in the same manner that Willem Mengelberg, when assuming charge of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra a few seasons ago, undertook to champion Mahler. From the drift of comment, given first in an interview and then sent out as a statement from the New York Symphony offices, it can be seen that he fared somewhat poorly with his enterprise. It can be seen, too, that like Mr. Mengelberg, he purposes trying again.

There can be no doubt that he will have fair opportunity to persuade the New York public to his way of thinking. But there appears likelihood, past verdicts and present inclinations considered, of his missing his heart's desire. Judged by the sound of his remarks, Mr. Klemperer misconceives the attitude of his new listeners. Take the question, which he brings up, of the relative interest of the music of Bruckner and that of Brahms. The facts were submitted long ago; and for Brahms, the American public declared its preference.

Why thrash out the old straw again? Bruckner's eighth symphony, of which Mr. Klemperer offered a while ago a most admirable interpretation, is, indeed, long. But it is not too long. It is merely, after every merit has been allowed, dull. Now American audiences will endure, but they will not command, dullness. They will, granted, applaud sentimentality; they will persist in liking the "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikovsky, though half of Europe may hold it in contempt. Again, they will applaud bombast; they will listen as eagerly to the "Alpine" symphony of Strauss as will German audiences. But Tchaikovsky and Strauss, whatever else they do, compose with originality. Bruckner, on the contrary, uses a second-hand emotional medium; Mahler, a second-hand thematic scheme.

Mr. Klemperer, perchance, mistakes, though he may yet prove that he completely understands, American feeling. The only thing he has to do, as conductor, is to disclose those characteristics which his public approves in Brahms, Tchaikovsky and Strauss as composers. He may, no dispute, bring forward any music he wishes, provided he interprets it with novelty of rhythm, freshness of melodic line and individuality of orchestral color.

A Home for Poor Children

Although the automobile has forced the horse to relinquish his place as "king of the highways" in America, it will apparently be some time before the airplane can supplant the dog on the frozen paths of the North. According to Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who recently returned from a trip to the top of the earth, dogs are much preferable to airplanes in Arctic explorations.

According to the calendar, we are still in the midst of the winter season. Writers and artists have so long associated ice and snow and the rigors of zero climate with this season that the words in an advertisement, "It's June in Florida," carry a kind of shock and prompt one to ask, "Where is it September?"

The Prince of Wales is nothing if not democratic. Recently he mingled with the "down-and-outs" at the East End Labor Exchange in London, and liked sympathetically with the unemployed. The Prince appreciates a fact, not yet generally understood, that a man, though lowly, is not necessarily low.

If there ever has been any jealous feeling among the feathered folk toward the mechanical birds it must have vanished recently when more than two tons of grain was distributed for them by airplane over the wooded sections of Blair County, Pa. Heavy snows prevented this humane work being done by men on foot.

Prevention of war in the future, says a news dispatch, depends on the international control of raw materials. Wouldn't it be nearer the truth if the spelling of the word "raw" were reversed?

The proposal to reduce the size of American currency is, of course, merely to keep pace with its buying power.

Headline in recent issue of the Monitor:
"Trotzky Makes Heated Speech."
Must have been "Red" hot stuff.

And now they announce a sardine merger in Maine. Just how can you merge a sardine any more?

Random Ramblings

Discovery of a race of Africans who believe that monkeys descended from man is reported by a Baptist missionary who has just returned to civilization after spending 37 years in the lower Congo. A tribesman told the missionary that ages past the ape's ancestors were man, but they got into debt, made many enemies, and finally took to the jungle. This is a new and interesting view of evolution, but certain it is that if there's anything that will make a monkey out of man it is getting into debt.

Although the automobile has forced the horse to relinquish his place as "king of the highways" in America, it will apparently be some time before the airplane can supplant the dog on the frozen paths of the North. According to Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, who recently returned from a trip to the top of the earth, dogs are much preferable to airplanes in Arctic explorations.

According to the calendar, we are still in the midst of the winter season. Writers and artists have so long associated ice and snow and the rigors of zero climate with this season that the words in an advertisement, "It's June in Florida," carry a kind of shock and prompt one to ask, "Where is it September?"

The Prince of Wales is nothing if not democratic. Recently he mingled with the "down-and-outs" at the East End Labor Exchange in London, and liked sympathetically with the unemployed. The Prince appreciates a fact, not yet generally understood, that a man, though lowly, is not necessarily low.

If there ever has been any jealous feeling among the feathered folk toward the mechanical birds it must have vanished recently when more than two tons of grain was distributed for them by airplane over the wooded sections of Blair County, Pa. Heavy snows prevented this humane work being done by men on foot.

Prevention of war in the future, says a news dispatch, depends on the international control of raw materials. Wouldn't it be nearer the truth if the spelling of the word "raw" were reversed?

The proposal to reduce the size of American currency is, of course, merely to keep pace with its buying power.

Headline in recent issue of the Monitor:
"Trotzky Makes Heated Speech."
Must have been "Red" hot stuff.

And now they announce a sardine merger in Maine. Just how can you merge a sardine any more?

The Snowshoe Trail at Twilight

When we came to the bend at the foot of Tunxis Hill, where our road entered a defile and a dwindled brook came gurgling down through the drifts beside it, the sunshine, still rosy on the upper heights, had lifted and the tender colors of twilight upon snow had begun. Here the sandstone cliffs had held the wind at bay, or set it dancing in freaks and eddies like the dance of Paupukeewis, and in the snow that lay before us, alternately deep and shallow, like the waves of a tempest suddenly stilled, we saw the footsteps of that dancing.

Here were bilows of lilac and lavender five and six feet deep, brightening along the edges into rose and shading in the hollows to ultramarine, fantastically carved into shapes that just missed significance, blocking the lane, sprawling across the fences, shortening the young cedars to half their length.

On what had been the windward side of every drift we walked as on a solid floor, and our shoes made no deeper indentation than a bird upon alighting; two steps more, and down we sank, down to the knees, to the waist, floundering in a flurry of white powder. This was hard and chancy going.

Bruckner, composer of orchestral works of vast plan, will yet find favor with American audiences, if a hope expressed by Otto Klemperer, the conductor, materializes.

Bruckner, Brahms and the American Public

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a separate labor, hard to make and harder to retrieve. Twenty hours of blizzard had transformed this familiar lane, along which we had often strolled at ease in spring and autumn, into an avenue unfit for man or beast, really practicable only to wings.

Then came a stretch sloping steeply upward, where the wind had not been at all; here the snow lay light and soft, so that the road was like a trough piled full of tiny feathers and every step was a